

Mrs Thatcher says wages vicious circle will be broken

promise was given by the Minister yesterday that the Government would set an example by not fighting against inflation. "We let public sector pay become a catalyst for inflation," she said. "The Conservative women's conference in London. The Government would not change course and would not stop 'however hard the road.' She was determined to break the vicious circle in which 'income becomes something to vote for, or to strike for, but not to work for.'"

Public sector to set example

Emergency Editor: The Minister, evidently at her wits' end, has brought up the issue of inflation. It is not the beginning of the end, but the continuing of the same until it is thoroughly finished which yielded the true glory. Her main point to her party audience was to counter-attack: to point out how much worse things would have been under Labour and the "patronage state" as she derided it. She wanted to repudiate what she called the "campaign of mis-information over spending cuts."

She termed "a new perspective" what her Government had instilled by way of a "fundamental change in the country's approach to its problems." But she sounded defensive in explaining why inflation was now nearly 22 per cent, an issue perplexing the Conservative women's conference, for all their polite questioning. The oil price doubling in the past year had, alone, added 5 per cent to the retail price index, Mrs Thatcher explained. The value-added tax increase was still in the index before it disappeared in July, and what she termed the "pre-election bonanza of promises on pay and spending is now hitting us hard."

JC dismisses 'naive' invitation to hold talks on pay restraint

100,000 members would not go for less than the rate of inflation whatever it was on January 1 next. The TUC general council's statement on the Chancellor's offer was unusually strongly worded: "The TUC is not interested in invitations from the Government for talks about pay restraint. The wider issues of inflation output and unemployment have to be seen as a whole. The only basis for such serious discussions would be a wide-ranging and agreed agenda, with evidence of genuine intent on the part of the Government."

By way of elaboration Mr Murray said the agenda would have to accord with the TUC's Economic Review which calls for a complete reversal of the Government's monetarist strategy in favour of import controls, increased public expenditure and direction of investment.

Mr Murray, significantly did not insist on withdrawal for the Government's labour law legislation as a precondition for wider talks on social and economic policies. It was this stumbling block which prevented an agreement being reached between the TUC and the Heath government in 1972-73.

A view commonly expressed by union leaders, according to yesterday's general council meeting was that the Government could not expect the unions to talk to them about pay restraint until they did something about keeping down the rise in the cost of living.

The general council statement went on to register the personal initiative of Mr Frank Chapple, the electricians' leader, who earlier this week called for a deal with Mrs Thatcher's administration. They wholly dissociated themselves from such individual statements, "which are completely unrepresentative," and suggested that neither the Government nor others should be misled about the views of the Labour movement.



The face of defeat: Mr René Lévesque, the leader of the separatist Parti Québécois, Minister, said in a statement that he was waiting for his supporters to quieten down before conceding defeat in the Quebec referendum. Speaking in a Montreal stadium after the massive "No" vote in the province against "sovereignty-association," he told his supporters that the battle for Quebec's independence would resume later.

Ireland exulted over closer cooperation

By Our Political Editor: Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, came away from his meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday afternoon exulting over the "new and closer cooperation" they had agreed. But at the same time he seized an opportunity during an Irish Embassy news conference, which was televised live to Ireland, to urge the British Government to drop its "guarantee" to the Ulster majority and instead persuade them of the advantages of "a new arrangement" in running Ireland together.

For his part and as a start, Mr Haughey said he was going home prepared to tell his Cabinet that British subjects living in the Republic be given the same rights to vote in Irish elections as the Irish had to vote in British elections.

He did not stop there, Mr Haughey said, but he was warning that if the forthcoming British Ulster devolution proposals were cast entirely in an Ulster context then "they were doomed to failure."

Asked if he thought yesterday's Downing Street exchanges might influence the British Government's pending proposals on Ulster, Mr Haughey said he hoped Mrs Thatcher and her ministers would now have "a much better understanding" of the Dublin government's view of it. Mr Haughey indicated this meant there ought to be Dublin involvement. That was the closest either side came to confirming what had passed between the two prime ministers in their 45-minute meeting without advisers. On the British side nothing was said for the record beyond the communiqué, but in Whitehall it was implied that the communiqué's report of a useful and constructive exchange of views about the prospects for political progress in Northern Ireland "has been entirely confined to that tête-à-tête."

On the British side it was ventured that the meetings had been friendly, businesslike and constructive. They included a luncheon, a session attended by young Frenchmen.

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Mr Reagan in sight of the winning post

From David Cross Washington, May 21: In spite of a surprising win by Mr George Bush, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in the Michigan primary, Mr Ronald Reagan is now within a hair's breadth of clinching the Republican presidential nomination. Final results from Michigan, as well as Oregon, which also held its primaries yesterday, showed today that Mr Reagan had picked up another 47 delegates to the Republican National convention in Detroit. This leaves him only 12 short of the 998 he needs to win the nomination on the first ballot.

Mr Bush fared considerably better in yesterday's delegate count, however, picking up 64 extra supporters. This is because of his best performance to date in Michigan, where he gained 57 per cent of the popular vote, compared with Mr Reagan's 32 per cent. By contrast, in the smaller state of Oregon, Mr Reagan beat Mr Bush with 54 per cent of the popular vote to 35 per cent.

On the Democratic side, President Carter scored another impressive victory over Senator Edward Kennedy, winning by nearly a two-one margin. Neither Mr Carter nor Senator Kennedy were on the ballot in Michigan, which made the results there meaningless.

Even though he stands virtually no chance of securing the presidency, Mr Bush may be hoping to gain the vice-presidency under Mr Reagan or simply preparing himself for another shot at the presidency in four years' time.

Reagan policies, page 8

Civil servants given guide on what not to say and to whom

By Peter Heennessy: Senior civil servants who might be called to give evidence before the 12 new departmental Commons select committees have been circulated this week with a revised memorandum of guidance containing elaborate rules preventing them from expressing personal opinions on MPs or from disclosing information which the Government wishes to be kept secret, whether it is classified or not.

The 50-page document, prepared by the machinery of government division of the Civil Service Department under Mr Edward Osmotherly, an assistant secretary, has been approved by Sir Ian Bancroft, Head of the Home Civil Service. A copy has been deposited in the House of Commons Library for inspection by MPs.

The memorandum informs civil servants that: "The general principle to be followed is that the duty of officials is to be as helpful as possible to committees, and that any withholding of information should be limited to reservations that are necessary in the interests of good government or to safeguard national security."

The document's interpretation of "good government" however, is a tight one. It precludes, for example, all disclosures about: 1. Interdepartmental exchanges on policy issues; 2. Civil Service advice to ministers; 3. The level at which decisions were taken and the manner in which a minister consulted his colleagues; 4. Questions "in the field of political controversy."

The general tone of the memorandum can be judged from paragraph 27 under the heading "collective responsibility": "In no circumstances should any committee be given a Cabinet paper or extract from it, or be told of discussions in a Cabinet committee. Nor should information be given about the existence, composition or terms of reference of Cabinet committees, or the identity of their chairmen, beyond that information disclosed by the Prime Minister in answer to a parliamentary question on May 24, 1979 (Mrs Margaret Thatcher listed such committees), and if witnesses are questioned on such matters they must decline to give specific answers. There is, however, no objection to pointing out in general terms that consultation between departments runs through the whole fabric of government and occurs at all levels both official and ministerial."

Specialists, like members of the Government Economic Service, are warned to expect particular difficulties in being Continued on page 2, col 3

Continued on page 2, col 3

Citizens take control of Korean town

From Jacqueline Reditt Seoul, May 21: Citizens took control of the South Korean town of Kwangju today after three days of riots and fighting with troops.

What started as a small-scale student demonstration on Sunday in protest against the restrictions of martial law, has now escalated into a popular uprising throughout the Cholla province, of which Kwangju is the capital.

There are reports of disturbances in three other towns in the area and thousands of people, including miners armed with dynamite, have flooded into Kwangju from the surrounding countryside to join forces with the townspeople. Residents said that at least 50 people had been shot or bayoneted to death by troops since the fighting began.

Special Forces paratroopers, unable to control the citizens, took refuge in the provincial government headquarters. According to an eyewitness, about 20 bodies were lying in the road in front of the government building after civilians tried unsuccessfully to storm it.

The citizens first attacked the soldiers with sharpened bamboo sticks but many of them are now carrying automatic rifles. In a small town south-west of Kwangju, residents broke into an armoury and helped themselves to light Continued on page 8, col 3

ling jumps -year high inst dollar

ared by more than four cents a dollar, closing at \$2.332, it rose for five years. The pound a substantial boost from "relatively high interest rates threat of higher oil prices. ders poured in for sterling, relieved the Bank of England d down the pound Page 21

ecuted in Iran

the biggest mass executions Iranian revolution, 20 drug were shot in Tehran on the the religious judge Ayatollah The ayatollah, who spared a member of the group, claimed raffickers were members of e largest smuggling gangs in e East Page 8

Hall collapses

collapsed on the "pregnant le West Berlin Congress Hall. ople were found seriously d two slightly. The rubble was or any more possible victims, ing was an American contri- he 1957 International Building in West Berlin. Investigating led out the possibility of a Page 7

Britain in dock at Strasbourg

Britain stood in the dock when the European Parliament debated a report on the failure of the Luxembourg summit to end the wrangle over Britain's contribution to the EEC budget. But Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the European Commission, hinted that preparatory work for a settlement was going ahead. "The future is not without hope", he said Page 7

Police critics attacked

Allegations against the police of sadism, bullying, corruption and bias create an absurd distortion of the truth, Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, has told the Home Secretary. Such attacks could undermine public confidence and police self-confidence, he maintains Page 4

Jail death verdict

An inquest jury, has cleared staff at Walton jail, Liverpool, over the death of a prisoner on hunger strike. The Merseyside coroner said there was no evidence of ill-treatment or overdosing. A verdict of death by misadventure was returned Page 6

Divorce ends one marriage in five

One marriage in five leads to divorce, according to a survey by the senior psychiatrist at Central Middlesex Hospital. He attributes the breakdowns to the emancipation of women, marital stress, and changing expectations of marriage. The cost to society of benefits to one-parent families, child care and hospital admissions exceeds £500m a year Page 5

War on gobbledegook

The National Consumer Council has declared war on Civil Service jargon and is issuing stickers for people to fix to difficult forms saying: "This is gobbledegook. Please use plain English". A council report says Britain's 100,000 official forms are mostly awful. It is to hold training courses to help bureaucrats Page 2

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British limit on sanctions angers US

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, May 21: The United States publicly chastised the British Government yesterday for its decision to limit trade sanctions against Iran to new contracts signed since last weekend.

In a prepared statement, the State Department said it was "extremely disappointed" to learn that the British Government was not going to make the British sanctions on exports to Iran effective from November 1, the day that the American Embassy in Tehran was captured by Iranian militants.

"We expect that the other EEC members will honour the commitment made at Naples which we welcomed and in which the United Kingdom has joined," the statement added. Foreign Ministers of the Nine, including the British, agreed last weekend that economic sanctions should cover all new contracts signed since November 4.

Before the publication of yesterday's formal statement, administration officials had let it be known privately that they were irked by the sudden British change of heart, which they feared might lead to a further watering down of the sanctions by other EEC countries and Japan. Discussion blocked: British Conservatives in the European Parliament have blocked discussion on a resolution concerning economic sanctions against Iran.

Europe embargoes: The West German Cabinet voted yesterday to implement economic sanctions against Iran and attacked Britain for breaking European unity on the trade embargo. The French Government has also decided to suspend exports against Iran. Both countries will embargo all contracts signed with Iran since last November - UPI. Strasbourg meeting, page 7 Iran executions, page 8

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HOME NEWS

Union leaders scorn the Chancellor's offer of wage talks

From Donald Macintyre
Bournemouth

The suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that talks might be held between the Government and the TUC on wages was given short shrift yesterday by Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Mr Basnett, chairman of the TUC's economic committee, said: "If the Chancellor's intention is to talk about wage restraint I see no point in the discussion. I have made my own union's policy quite clear. There will be no agreement with the Government on wage restraint."

Mr Basnett rejected suggestions that the Government was about to embark on a U-turn and added: "The trade union movement has always made it clear it wants to talk about economic policy and it will do so. But talking is not enough, there must be action."

That meant action to reverse the current "obscene" upward trend in unemployment and to bring down inflation and "most important of all, to stop the degeneration of British industry."

Mr Basnett was speaking to reporters after telling his union's conference: "If it will be four hard leaner years for this government."

Calling successfully for sup-

port for an executive motion laying down a policy of practical opposition to the Government's economic and industrial policy, Mr Basnett said there would not be a "Heath-type" change in the Government's thinking.

Mr Basnett said the unions had to ensure that they gave the government's "atrocious" employment legislation no credibility. "We must refuse the bribe of money for postal ballots," he said. "We should urge the TUC immediately to establish a coordinating committee which can offer instant expert legal advice to all unions in need of it. We must tighten up our own closed shop agreements."

The executive motion yesterday called on the union to strengthen its membership, maintain and improve all union membership agreements, negotiate to protect and advance material and pecuniary rights, and support the TUC's call for all affiliated unions to boycott government finance for union secret ballots.

Jackson scorned Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, yesterday rebuffed Sir Geoffrey's offer, saying there was no point in having talks with the Government, as long as there is a high level of inflation and high interest rates. (David Felton writes from Blackpool). Leading article, page 17

12 pits in South Wales may have to close, MPs told

By Tim Jones

Twelve of the South Wales area's 36 pits hang like an albatross around the neck of the National Coal Board and are primarily responsible for the coalfields' £35m losses, the Parliamentary Select Committee on Welsh Affairs heard yesterday.

Mr Philip Weekes, director of the South Wales area, said the pits were either exhausted or subjected to extremely severe geological faults. But he did not think all 12 should be shut, although their closure would enable coal mined in the area to be more competitive with imports.

He added: "As a businessman I would like to get rid of six pits with the most hopeless prospects." About 1,600 of the 4,000 employed in them could be found other work in the coalfield. The coal board was investigating the future of the high-cost mines with the

National Union of Mineworkers. At present coal imported from Australia, strip-mined under perfect conditions, reaches Port Talbot at £20 a tonne cheaper than the product extracted in valley pits nearby. To offset this, the coal board has subsidised British Steel to enable it to buy South Wales coal.

Mr Weekes told the committee that if this arrangement were not renewed, or if the BSC decided not to buy Welsh coal, pits could have to close. He agreed with Mr Leo Abse, chairman, that this could mean a total of 6,400 coalfield redundancies.

"Bit of a shock": Mr Don Hayward, the National Union of Mineworkers' administrative officer in South Wales, said: "This has come as a bit of a shock to us. It is not the closure as such, but that Mr Weekes should have made the statement to MPs before the union."



Mrs Margaret Thatcher greeting Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, at 10 Downing Street yesterday.

Steel unions urge new chief to stop closures

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The British Steel Corporation's new chairman was urged last night to freeze the corporation's closure programme and presented with an alternative strategy to save more than £500 a year.

That strategy has been drawn up and approved by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC) and by the National Union of Blastfurnacemen (NUB) as a basis for discussions which they expect to have with Mr Ian MacGregor, the American businessman brought in to take over the chairmanship from Sir Charles Villiers.

Mr William Sims, general secretary of the ISTC, and Mr Hector Smith, of the NUB, stressed last night that they wanted an early meeting with Mr MacGregor and called for a big change in the top management and a share in policy making.

But their ability to influence policy will be severely constrained and both men expressed their strong disquiet with the provisional agreement for substantial redundancies reached at local level at the Port Talbot steelworks in South Wales. Talks were taking place yesterday for a similar rundown of the labour force at the Llanwern plant.

"There should be instant

conflagration over jobs in South Wales. The ISTC would be prepared, if other unions were prepared, to show the same kind of determination as we did earlier this year," Mr Sims said.

He faced "a hell of a job" in persuading workers whose jobs were threatened to stand and fight because of the handsome severance terms being offered by the BSC. Mr Sims accused it of using blackmail tactics to secure agreements by claiming that if agreements were not reached a whole works would be closed rather than operated at half capacity as planned.

Deplored the appointment of a foreigner to the chairmanship—he had nominated Mr Roy Mason, MP, and Mr John Powell, a senior BSC executive in South Wales—Mr Sims criticized the financial terms on which Mr MacGregor had been appointed.

Key features of the alternative plan involve an immediate change in the corporation's finances to lower depreciation and interest charges and cut the interest burden by at least £150m.

The union called for the BSC to be given the same level of state support as its competitors in Europe which, it claimed, could produce savings of more than £500m.

BSC threat to sue for return of document

By a Staff Reporter

The British Steel Corporation has threatened the magazine *Financial Weekly* with an injunction unless it voluntarily returns a confidential document published in the magazine last week, and discloses who supplied it.

I na telex message sent to *Financial Weekly* on Monday, the corporation said the document, *The Return to Financial Viability—A Business Proposal for 1980/81*, indicating that British Steel is revaluing downwards its assets by about £1,200m, is its property and confidential.

Publication of details from the document was in breach of confidence and copyright, the BSC said and unless the magazine gave certain undertakings about its return and future use, the corporation would seek a court injunction.

British Steel is involved in an action against Granada Television, which it is suing for the name of the person who supplied confidential documents that formed the basis of a programme, *The Steel Papers*, broadcast during the steel strike.

Granada is seeking leave to overturn an Appeal Court ruling which held that it must give the name. Next month the House of Lords appeals committee is to hear its application.

Labour dismay over Olympic 'berating'

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Many British sportsmen and women rejected the Prime Minister's concept that the Olympic Games should be used as a political weapon. Mrs Margaret Thatcher was told last night by Mr Denis Howell, Labour spokesman on sport.

Responding to the Prime Minister's efforts to dissuade British athletes from going to Moscow, Mr Howell, in a letter to Mrs Thatcher, said that "many British sportspeople have asked me to express to you their dismay at the constant berating to which they are subjected, well orchestrated by political editors, because they have exercised their democratic rights to take their own decisions about competing in the Olympics."

Sportsmen believed that the campaign against the Olympics was providing a diversion from the real political and strategic considerations at issue in Afghanistan, he said.

Athletes believed that "your total silence to the question they come back to time and

time again is incredible," he said. "The question is: 'Why is it wrong for them to compete in sport but right for your ministers to encourage trade?'"

The position of Britain's European partners in relation to sport in Europe had produced a situation of enormous fascination and importance. "The governments of the Nine" advised their Olympic sportsmen to boycott, he said. "Only the West Germans have done so. Great Britain's participation will be at the Olympics as a company with their fellows from seven of our European partners in the EEC. European sport has shown that it is not going to be pushed around by European politicians."

Mrs Thatcher would no doubt appreciate that so far only two of the 23 Council of Europe countries had said they would not participate, Mr Howell said. Irish decisions had been agreed by the Union of Post Office Workers in a deal which will increase pay by £10 a week.

The union's conference in Blackpool yesterday agreed a national bonus scheme for the delivery of circulars and promotional material with the daily post. At the moment almost half of the 55 million items of unaddressed mail is delivered without extra payment to customers. The remainder is handled in costly overtime periods.

In addition to a 15 per cent productivity agreement, the month union members on Tuesday sanctioned a productivity scheme which is expected to increase earnings by a least £7 a week.

Opposition came from branches which have local deals, in some cases better than the national scheme.

Mr Stephen Hugh-Jones, editor of the magazine, which is part of the Trafalgar House Group, said its solicitors were discussing those requirements. document back. But one thing is certain; we are not revealing the name of the supplier.

In view of the Granada case, Mr Hugh-Jones said, he was not surprised at the BSC's reaction. But no court order on Granada was binding on *Financial Weekly*. The magazine had published the document at this time, not to be provocative, but because it was in the public interest.

A BSC spokesman said last night that the corporation was in touch with the magazine's lawyers. Further than that we cannot comment."

War against 'verbal fist under the nose'

By Lucy Hodges

War was declared yesterday on Civil Service gobbledegook, particularly on the official jargon used in forms to be completed by a long-suffering public.

The National Consumer Council (NCC) says in a report published yesterday that Britain's 100,000 official forms are mostly awful. "It's not too strong to say that they are crass, boring, incomprehensible, inefficient and inhuman—all at the same time," says the report's author, Mr Tom Vernon, a BBC journalist.

The NCC, a government-funded body, is issuing stickers for people to put on difficult forms. They say: "This is gobbledegook. Please use plain English." The idea is that people should return their comments in Whitehall and council offices and place the stickers in a prominent position instead of tearing out their hair.

The NCC proposes to hold workshops and devise training kits so that bureaucrats will have far less excuse for writing tortuous English. Mr John Ward, head of the NCC's social policy unit, said yesterday that the public was browbeaten into accepting incomprehensible forms.

They were made to feel to blame if they did not understand forms, and to add insult to injury, they were often threatened with a fine or imprisonment if they completed a form incorrectly.

This is the same as getting a verdict first under the nose," he said.

The NCC knows of cases where a woman lost her home, a man went to jail and another paid hundreds of pounds to a solicitor because they did not understand their forms. Improving the efficiency of use of forms by even 1 per cent would save the taxpayer more than £1m a year.

Mr Vernon analyses a range of the most common forms and dispenses few complements. He finds the Inland Revenue's Tax Return (P1) form surprisingly "not quite as bad as all that."

He is most critical of the Department of Health and Social Security forms, which he calls "monstrous documents". Gobbledegook (by Tom Vernon, National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1, £1).

Ulster GOC rules out more ruthless security measures

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Instant solutions or more ruthless measures to combat violence in Northern Ireland would provide no guarantee that terrorism would be feared, the Army's commander in Ulster said yesterday.

It could be argued that such steps might achieve immediate results but a temporary respite but the long-term result of such initiatives would be to destroy certain freedoms, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Lawson, general officer commanding Northern Ireland, told 79 new Royal Ulster Constabulary officers at a passing out parade in Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh.

He said the security policy being pursued in Ulster was

not one of standing back and reacting to the terrorist. "It is a positive commitment to bring the terrorist to justice, using every weapon in our very sophisticated armoury."

"There is no 'acceptable level of violence'. Our hands are not tied behind our backs, and we have no intention of giving the terrorist a moment's rest. It is just that we are not going to fall for his tactics."

"He is not going to trick us into needless repressive action, to alienate the population, to cut off the ever-growing source of intelligence or to recruit support for the terrorist from outside our own borders."

Sir Richard said there were no circumstances in which the security forces could step outside the law.

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Channel tunnel 'a sure-fire investment'

By Craig Seton

Believing that the Government is not acting quickly enough to disband costly quangos, Mr Philip Holland, Conservative MP for Carlton, said yesterday that he and other Conservatives are collecting information to be published in time for this year's Conservative Party conference, set for October.

He also produce a booklet, in conjunction with the Adam Smith Institute, giving the record of all departmental

Tory MPs to draw up 'death list' of quangos

By George Clark

Ministers in getting rid of quangos and of setting up new ones, and considering a "death list" of those bodies which Mr Holland and his fellow campaigners believe should be abolished.

They will give reasons for their recommendations which will be based on parliamentary answers now being given to a series of questions being put to ministers.

Mr Holland said that the scale of patronage exercised by Ministers had been curbed only slightly.

Labour HQ staff aim to disrupt party conference

By Our Political Reporter

Staff employed by the Labour Party are refusing to cooperate in the organizing of the special party conference on May 31 because of a pay dispute.

Though the conference is expected to go ahead, the staff are adopting a policy of non-cooperation. The action is being taken because of a pay dispute.

The staff are claiming 32 per cent in line with a rise given to heads of department recently.

Civil servants barred from giving professional views

Continued from page 1

asked questions by select committees on matters of professional judgment. It is not open to them to explain the advice which they have given to the Government on such a matter, or would give if asked by the Government. They cannot therefore go beyond explaining the economic reasoning which, in the Government's view, justifies their policy. . . . If there is no quotable piece of evidence of a Government view and the witness is asked for his own professional judgment, the issue, or his judgment of the view that the Government would be likely to take, he should refer to the political nature of the issue and suggest that the questioning be addressed or referred to ministers.

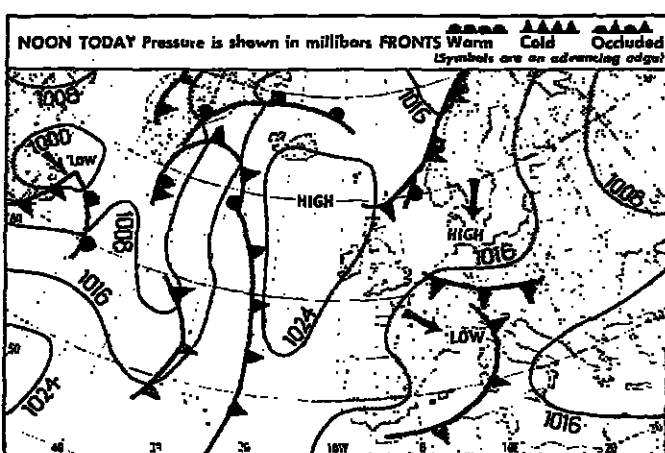
MPs are unlikely, according to the document, to accept refusals to disclose reports from departmental committees which have outsiders sitting on them, particularly if the existence of such committees has been announced. Therefore, "these implications need to be taken into account in deciding how much publicity should be given to the establishment of committees of this kind."

The memorandum places great emphasis on the importance of securing agreement from select committees to "sideline" passages of evidence which departments do not want published. Once "side-

lined", material is removed from committee reports released to the press and public. "Sidelineing" non-classified material is treated as a matter of special delicacy. If a department proposes (sic) to reveal confidential (but not classified) information which is in the view of the department, it would not be desirable on grounds other than security to include in the published evidence, they should first ask the committee to agree that it should not be published or at least be certain that the committee is prepared to agree to a reasonable degree of sidelining. It should be noted that select committees may sometimes challenge a request for sidelining, and officials must always be sure that they can justify such a request if they make one. Challenges are likely to be more difficult in the case of 100 per cent classified material than where the information has a standard security classification.

Officials faced with questions the rules prevent them from answering are advised to stall. There is no objection to a civil servant explaining in general terms why information cannot be given. But, if MPs continue to ask for time to consider the request and to promise to report back."

Weather forecast and recordings



Today Sun rises: 4.59 am; Sun sets: 8.56 pm; Moon rises: 2.21 am; Moon sets: 12.58 pm; Full Moon: May 29.

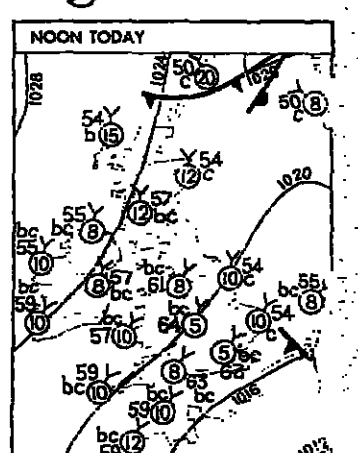
Lighting up: 9.26 pm to 4.28 am. Right water: London Bridge, 8.20 am, 6.2m; 8.37 pm, 5.8m. Avonmouth, 1.18 am, 10.4m; 1.55 pm, 10.1m. Dover, 5.42 am, 5.2m; 6.12 pm, 5.4m. Hull, 12.28 am, 5.7m; 12.33 pm, 5.7m. Liverpool, 5.52 am, 7.5m; 6.37 pm, 7.2m. 11.5 am, 10.3-2.8m. High pressure to the W of Scotland will maintain a mostly dry N or NE airstream over the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, Midlands, Wales, NW, Central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man. Dry, sunny periods developing, max temp 19°-21°C (66° to 70°F). SE, SW, Central S England, Channel Islands. Mostly dry, sunny periods, perhaps isolated showers in S.W. NE, moderate on fresh; max temp 18°-20°C (64° to 68°F). Cooler on coasts.

East Anglia, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen. Mostly dry sunny intervals inland, rather cloudy with perhaps patchy mist or drizzle on coasts; wind NE, moderate, 11°-13°C (53° to 55°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	15	SW	100	16	SW	100
Edinburgh	12	W	100	13	W	100
Belfast	10	W	100	11	W	100
Cardiff	14	SW	100	15	SW	100
Manchester	13	W	100	14	W	100
Birmingham	14	W	100	15	W	100
Nottingham	14	W	100	15	W	100
Leeds	13	W	100	14	W	100
Sheffield	13	W	100	14	W	100
Coventry	14	W	100	15	W	100
Bristol	14	W	100	15	W	100
Exeter	14	W	100	15	W	100
Plymouth	14	W	100	15	W	100
Cardiff	14	SW	100	15	SW	100
Belfast	10	W	100	11	W	100
London	15	SW	100	16	SW	100
Edinburgh	12	W	100	13	W	100
Belfast	10	W	100	11	W	100
Cardiff	14	SW	100	15	SW	100
Manchester	13	W	100	14	W	100
Birmingham	14	W	100	15	W	100
Nottingham	14	W	100	15	W	100
Leeds	13	W	100	14	W	100
Sheffield	13	W	100	14	W	100
Coventry	14	W	100	15	W	100
Bristol	14	W	100	15	W	100
Exeter	14	W	100	15	W	100
Plymouth	14	W	100	15	W	100



Today Sun rises: 4.59 am; Sun sets: 8.56 pm; Moon rises: 2.21 am; Moon sets: 12.58 pm; Full Moon: May 29.

Lighting up: 9.26 pm to 4.28 am. Right water: London Bridge, 8.20 am, 6.2m; 8.37 pm, 5.8m. Avonmouth, 1.18 am, 10.4m; 1.55 pm, 10.1m. Dover, 5.42 am, 5.2m; 6.12 pm, 5.4m. Hull, 12.28 am, 5.7m; 12.33 pm, 5.7m. Liverpool, 5.52 am, 7.5m; 6.37 pm, 7.2m. 11.5 am, 10.3-2.8m. High pressure to the W of Scotland will maintain a mostly dry N or NE airstream over the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, Midlands, Wales, NW, Central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man. Dry, sunny periods developing, max temp 19°-21°C (66° to 70°F). SE, SW, Central S England, Channel Islands. Mostly dry, sunny periods, perhaps isolated showers in S.W. NE, moderate on fresh; max temp 18°-20°C (64° to 68°F). Cooler on coasts.

East Anglia, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen. Mostly dry sunny intervals inland, rather cloudy with perhaps patchy mist or drizzle on coasts; wind NE, moderate, 11°-13°C (53° to 55°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

19:15	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
19:30	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
19:45	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
20:00	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
20:15	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
20:30	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
20:45	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
21:00	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
21:15	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
21:30	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
21:45	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
22:00	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
22:15	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
22:30	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
22:45	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
23:00	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
23:15	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
23:30	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
23:45	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00
24:00	Malta	5.00	Malta	5.00



Bad news for Prophets of Doom.

Maybe the future isn't quite as black as it's painted. We all know that there is an energy crisis. But what the prophets of doom tend to forget is that there is nothing like a crisis to stimulate our national inventiveness.

Here's just one example that illustrates the point.

On Teesside, ICI have one of the biggest industrial power stations in Europe. (It can generate enough energy to supply a city the size of Birmingham). If it were to run entirely on oil it would burn up £72 million worth every year.

But it no longer has to run entirely on oil. Spurred on by recurring energy shortages, our scientists started looking for alternatives.

First they found ways of using waste liquids and gases

produced by chemical plants on the site, as fuel - something which also reduces pollution.

Then they started using other liquid wastes which previously had been dumped.

Now about a third of the station's energy can come from waste products. We even burn left overs from other companies in the district. Incredibly, this project has already saved over 3 million tons of oil - worth enough to build another power station!

Finding new sources of energy, and ways of saving the energy we have, is now one of ICI's highest priorities. This story is one of our successes.

We'll soon have a lot more bad news for the world's professional pessimists.



The Pathfinders
Investing in Energy for Britain.

HOME NEWS

Attacks on the police distort truth, federation chief says

From Stewart Tendler
Scarborough

Criticism of the police has at times reached a pitch where "to hear some politicians and commentators you might think the police service is full of men who combine the worst qualities of humanity". Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said yesterday at the federation's conference in Scarborough.

Allegations of sadism, bullying, bigotry, corruption and bias created an "absurd distortion of the truth". But such attacks might undermine public confidence and police self-confidence.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, addressing the federation for the first time since he took office last year, agreed that many allegations had proved unfounded. But he added: "Some at least of the criticism of the police service and of the police complaints system reflects a genuine concern on the part of moderate and thoughtful people who are in no sense extremists".

He was satisfied that an independent element was needed in the complaints procedure and in the next few months he would be "giving careful consideration to whether the present system is the right one".

Mr Jardine, in his chairman's speech, spoke of allegations of deaths in police custody. Referring to Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham East, Mr Jardine said: "One particular MP has been riding his hobbyhorse for a long time

now. He started off by saying he had evidence, and that was the word he used, that a great many people were being beaten up by the police in cells."

But, Mr Jardine said, no evidence was produced for proper investigation and the allegations moved on to the question of deaths in custody. Great play had been made of the fact that about 275 people had died over 10 years yet it had not been noted that 10 million had been held in custody during that time.

In a speech punctuated by loud applause, Mr Jardine said the federation had not missed the fact that many of the allegations were leading to a demand for greater police accountability. That meant "political control of the police".

He referred to the James Kelly case and praised the Merseyside police for their restraint in the face of the public outcry. It was, he said, "an outstanding example of how a tissue of half-truths and lies was built up into a so-called case against the police". The public now knew it was totally misled by a "motley group of politicians aided and abetted by the BBC and Granada Television."

A plea that policemen, such as marksmen, who had to kill someone in the course of their duties should be protected from the ensuing publicity and harassment by the same confidentiality given to rape victims and juveniles, was made at the conference. A motion on those lines was passed against the advice of federation leaders.



Harry Blech, the conductor, rehearsing the London Mozart Players for his seventieth birthday concert at the Festival Hall next Wednesday.

McNee warning on end of 'sus' law

The repeal of the "sus" law would encourage street crime, Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said yesterday.

In a statement after a Commons select committee recommendation that the law should be abolished, Sir David said: "Repeal would leave an unacceptable gap in the law and would encourage further street crime."

The all-party Home Affairs Committee said in a report that the gap in the law which would be left by repeal was a small price, worth paying.

Coroner refuses calls for an inc report into Blair Peach's death

By Nicholas Timmins

Dr John Burton, the coroner at the London inquest on Mr Blair Peach, a schoolteacher, twice refused yesterday to produce the report of the police inquiry into Mr Peach's death.

The report was submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions after Mr Peach's death at the demonstration against the National Front in Southall in April last year.

Dr Burton's refusal came after Chief Supt William Telfer refused to answer a question on the report put to him by Mr Stephen Sedley, for the Peach family.

Mr Sedley asked if the report suggested that one particular police officer might be open to a charge in connection with causing Blair Peach's death.

Mr Telfer, who was a senior officer on the inquiry, headed by Commander John Cass,

said: "I am afraid I cannot answer that." Mr Sedley asked if he would produce the report. Mr Telfer said he would not.

Dr Burton said he was "a bit cross" at Mr Sedley's questions. There was an implication in the question that there was something the jury did not know that it should know.

He rejected a request from Mr Sedley that the report be produced, saying that if a confidential report was published it would be the last time that one would be written.

Mr Sedley repeated his request later after Mr Telfer had been questioned by Mr Brian Watling, QC, for the Metropolitan Police.

Mr Watling asked whether, despite the depth of the police investigation, there was, in fact, no evidence to show that police used any non-issue weapons at the scene, or any evidence that

they took any such action.

Mr Watling also asked to confirm that evidence was submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions. The DPP said the sufficient evidence was submitted.

Mr Sedley argued questions Mr Watling the report relevant any claim to co Dr Burton again produce it.

Mr Telfer said hours of police time spent by 30 officers in Mr Peach's death.

He said that trousers, spare t-shirts, a pair of shorts, a pair of socks and a pair of shoes were found on the ground. He said that the trousers were found on the ground. He said that the trousers were found on the ground.

Foundation set up to finance crime prevention research

By a Staff Reporter

A research body to study techniques of crime prevention and the preservation of public order has been set up by a group of peers, senior policemen and civil servants.

The Prince of Wales is president of the Foundation, whose trustees include Lord Sleff (chairman), Lord Goodman, Lord Robens, Sir Brian Cribben, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office, Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the

Cabinet, and two chief constables.

Modelled on the American Police Foundations, it has achieved charitable status. The institution is the brainchild of Lord Harris of Greenwich, who was Minister of State at the Home Office from 1974 to 1979. "We envisaged the Foundation as a way of pressing by the advantage of an independently funded organization doing this kind of work," he said yesterday.

Scaled nuclear policy

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A preoccupation with the balance between the potential of nuclear power, the use of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the development of nuclear power, said in an address to a series of "Towards a Nuclear Future" at the Institute of C Arts, in London, proposed keeping industry "ticking".

He believed the fine balance between the long-term of the nuclear weapons, and the development of nuclear power, said in an address to a series of "Towards a Nuclear Future" at the Institute of C Arts, in London, proposed keeping industry "ticking".

Extension to M23 is abandoned

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Plans to extend the M23 northward from Hooley, in Surrey, to Mitcham, south London, have been abandoned, it was announced yesterday.

Mr Norman Fowler, Minister for Transport, told the Commons that it was important that many years of uncertainty and blight should be brought to an end, and he was therefore taking the necessary steps to cancel the project. He had carefully considered the case for two shorter relief roads but had decided that they too were unjustified.

The decision is in line with the Government's policy for the London area, which is to give priority to the completion of the M25 orbital route. Until it is seen what effect that has on traffic, no further large road projects within the capital are likely to be sanctioned.

Although campaigners against the M23 will be delighted, there remains the possibility of a public inquiry into objections to the dropping of the relief road projects.

Special status urged for pit subsidence areas

By Ronald Kershaw

Special status for areas damaged by mining subsidence is advocated by Mr Roy Mason, Labour MP for Barnsley, who has started moves to bring up to date the Coal Mining Subsidence Act, 1957.

The initiative was prompted by meetings with constituents whose homes have been damaged by subsidence and who maintain that more could be done by the National Coal Board in compensating householders for disruption to homes and lives.

Mr Mason has submitted a list of "points of concern" to Mr John Morris, QC, Labour MP for Aberavon, who, Mr Mason said, would apply his legal mind to the list with a view to amending the Act and the code of practice followed by the board in making restitution to those affected.

The list includes a suggestion that methods of notification of subsidence damage should be improved. Another point is that insufficient notice is taken of safety at the outset, including the possibility of gas and water main fractures.

Mr Mason says: "The 1957 subsidence Act should now be compared with recent legislation such as the Land Act and the Health and Safety at Work Act."

Rates of pay compensation should be up to more realistic levels related to inflation.

Mr Mason said that the Coal Mining Subsidence Act, 1957, should be given a special designated status of emergency urgency, gas and boards and local authorities.

Other suggestions comments on time limits for rehousing, of property, of workmen on the need for more county engineers and local planning departments.

Mr Donald Crichton, chairman of the Defence Action Group, approached Mr Mason to make a list of the principal points that the current code followed by the board was too wide a tation.

Mr Derek Ears, of the board, has said that the board wants to be subsidence victims in the eyes of coal miners is often not generous in the eyes of householders.

Hope of £60m EEC subsidy on school milk

By Hugh Clayton

The Government is trying to secure an EEC school milk subsidy that could be worth £60m a year to Britain. Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, told the Commons Select Committee for Agriculture yesterday that he did not want to give details because talks had begun with the European Commission.

Mr Walker told Mr Douglas Hogg, Conservative MP for Grantham, that the Government had rejected a plan suggested by farmers and driven by the British share of the school milk subsidy to be channelled through his ministry instead of the rate support grant.

The dairy industry is alarmed that the Government's decision to abolish the obligation for local councils to provide free school milk could accelerate the national decline in milk consumption.

Ministers have decided to continue allowing local councils to pay for school milk because without their share of the cost the EEC subsidy would be paid

Rugby play jailed for match injury

Christopher John

aged 40, an amateur player, was jailed yesterday for a Crown Court verdict months after Judge the violence in sports punished.

Mr Giffell, a cleaner, of Vanguard lington, pleaded guilty to wounding Mr John C

The court was told Crabtree, an account broken jaw, cheek nose and was in hospital for two weeks.

The incident when Mr Giffell was for the Wimbledon S a friendly match with the Rugby Club Strollers' ground at W.

Mr Anthony Scott, the defence, said Giffell's shirt was believed Mr Crabtree responsible.

Judge Clay said: "I was a fellow player of the opposing team severe injuries. Violence in sports got out of hand. I find it shocking to see

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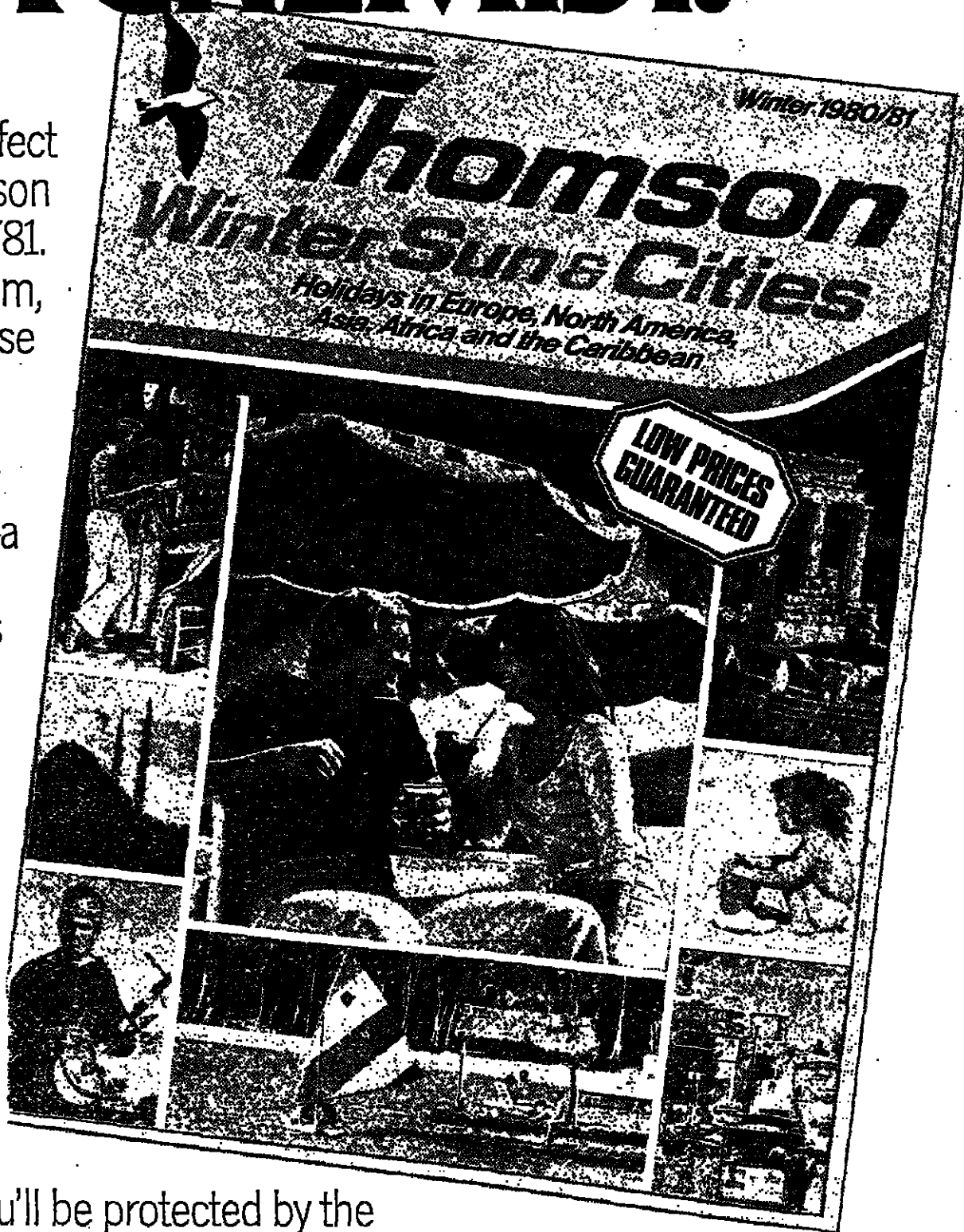
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ME NEWS

'Om lost' unpaid by oil rkers

id Nicholson-Lord to £20m is being lost ear through tax avoid- y staff of foreign com- operating in the British of the North Sea oil- the Commons Commi- Public Accounts said yes- The cumulative tax loss end of last year was £60m.

legal powers should be to the Inland Revenue nent to prevent such idance, the committee

8,000 employees, more of them British, are d. Although the Inland e has been trying to le foreign companies to PAYE schemes, so many have refused, or to provide informa- staff.

committee says it recog- difficulties facing the Revenue, but insur- coming them. It proposes as soon as possible ing the Inland Revenue re companies holding Sea licences to provide tion on staff and re- ase.

"We would not re- is as an unreasonable of the department's Parliament has decided ings from off-shore nent in the United a sector should be sub- UK taxation. The de- should therefore be he legal powers neces- make that decision

committee says that the Inland Revenue en largely successful ish-based companies in the application of schemes, enforcement ore difficult with com- r staff without United assets which could be d. Avoidance gives companies an unfair

committee also recom- arly legislation to pre- a "manipulation" of taxation provisions by ss of high-rate tax. By exploiting the avail- of two tax schedules, the syndicates were ble for estimated tax up to £10m a year.

lous charge". The ion of Offshore Diving rs said yesterday that port of the public committee had not yet it (Ronald Faux The association had up its difficulties with nd Revenue and had rd from it for six

is now suggested that bers are concerned in ion on that scale we dismiss that charge as ly ridiculous. It would ax levels of 300 per

sociation had been in with the Inland when it sought to with Sea divers into the t. The divers objected mpromise was reached. report of the Committee Accounts, Session 1979- uatory Office, £2.75).

Bealy services Correspondent overment has no clear for working with volun- organizations, despite its support for them, Mrs rison, chairman of the Council for Voluntary ions, said yesterday, of the Government's were working against rests of such organiza-

ment action had led ' local authorities cuts to local voluntary Mrs Morrison said the y meeting of the After Care Association. Government had also : face firmly against ction on the reform of law", although the ad never been more

sets date for r London lasgow run

l Rail is to bring the its advanced passenger to regular commercial on October 6, it was ed yesterday.

run between Glasgow nd, making one round 00 miles a day. The 4 minutes for the one- ill be one hour faster best time by conven-

id that although it will aster than the 125 mph ed trains, the new train round curves up to 40 : faster than ordinary

ain has a coach tilting ensure passenger com- cornering at speed.

It has three pre-pro- vanced models and it ound advanced passen- service would probably luced early next year to uly round journey from tion.

yor's pledge on disabled

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Manchester, Council-

Winifred Smith, yester-

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city for the Inland

Year of the Disabled,

gains next January.

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the Year of the Dis-

ould come at a time

One British marriage in five ends with divorce, survey finds

By Frances Gibb

The emancipation of women is an important cause of stress in marriage, leading to the present divorce rates of one marriage in five, a survey* published yesterday reveals.

There is a "growing diminution of the authority of the husband over the wife and a much more subtle awareness of the psychological and social needs of the couple", it says.

It is inevitable in the midst of such experimentation and attempts at personal fulfilment that marital breakdown should be conspicuous.

The survey, by Dr Jack Dominian, senior psychiatrist at the Central Middlesex Hospital, is the first in a series by the new Study Commission on the Family, an independent body set up under the chairmanship of Sir Campbell Adamson with the support of the Leverhulme Trust.

It estimates that the cost to the public of marital breakdown, including supplementary benefits paid to one-parent families, children in care, prescriptions and hospital admissions is between £500m and £1,000m a year.

Nor is there any evidence of a fall in divorce rates. Divorce affects all western society, with levels ranging from 22 per cent of all marriages in England and Wales, to 40 per cent in the United States, it says.

But if divorce rates are high, so are the cases of remarriage. If present rates continue, one

in five men and women born in about 1950 will have married for the second time by the age of 50.

Divorce is not directly linked to disenchantment with marriage. The reasons are easier financial support for divorce and the increased number of marriages, as well as people's changing expectations of what marriage should be.

Dr Dominian sees two trends, however, which may lead to a fall in divorce rates. One is that fewer marriages are enforced by a premarital pregnancy, and the other is that the average age for marriage is beginning to creep up.

Dr Dominian said in London yesterday that in the last few decades several significant changes had affected marriage. They were the increasing emancipation of women, the availability of birth control, which enabled couples to restrain the size of their families, and the growing desire for personal fulfilment within marriage.

"This means a great deal of stress in the marriage because expectations have risen a long way ahead of the changes in education and society needed to support the expectations", he said.

Dr Dominian believed the cost to the public of marital breakdown could be rechan-nelled. "If more support was given, for instance, to one-parent families, the cost of children in care would be less."

**Marriage in Britain 1945-50*, 231 Baker Street, London NW1 6XL (£1.30 plus p and pl).

AA reports £460 rise in cost of motoring

The cost of running the average family car rose last year by £460, according to Lord Erroll of Hale, chairman of the Automobile Association.

He told the AA's annual meeting in London yesterday that 60 per cent of car owners used their vehicles to travel to work, and the association believed "any increases in motoring taxation are also a tax on the ability of workers to get to work".

The AA said that the annual cost of running an average family car had risen from £1,554 last year to £1,997.

Lord Erroll criticized the Government for increasing road tax by a total of £745m while cutting back on expenditure on roads.

He said the road network was still inadequate, adding: "Not only are we ignoring this need for new or improved roads, but lack of proper funds for road maintenance has resulted in a deterioration of the existing network."

AA membership last year reached a record 5,328,000 and uniformed staff increased by 3,350.

Driving deterioration: Motor- way driving standards in the North-west have never been worse, according to the AA.

It said yesterday that poor driving including the often fatal practice of "tailgating" was responsible for a big increase in serious accidents.

Nurses to vote on ending industrial action ban

From Annabel Ferriman Harrogate

Nurses are to be asked whether they want to abandon their policy of never taking industrial action in the light of the Government's refusal to increase its 14 per cent pay offer.

The Royal College of Nursing's representative body voted yesterday at its Harrogate conference to carry out a new ballot of members over industrial action to see whether the profession's mood had changed since formulating the policy last year.

Delegates supporting the move said they thought that the college's policy of never striking had been exploited by the Government and was responsible for the poor pay offer.

Miss Catherine Hall, the college's general secretary, said that no one at the conference in Harrogate was contemplating all-out strike action. "What is being talked about is selective industrial action carefully



Miss Catherine Hall: Selective action

thought out to safeguard the interests of patients."

She said nurses could cause administrative chaos by refusing to fill in forms for the Government. They could refuse to

do jobs which were not strictly their responsibility and could refuse to allow wards to be left in the hands of unqualified nurses, as often happened.

She said many delegates were being forced by government policy to contemplate industrial action.

Mr Michael Walsh, a delegate from Bristol, proposing the ballot motion, said that nurses were being offered less than half the rises being offered to doctors, of about £800 instead of £2,000.

He said that Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Social Services, had insisted that there was no chance whatever of nurses getting more than 14 per cent.

"If he means what he says, then he is doing serious damage to the nursing profession, the health service and patients as well. Patients are suffering from nursing shortages and will suffer more and more until the profession is well-paid, happy and united, and not a bunch of

frustrated and bitter paupers and beggars."

Mrs Elizabeth Bell, a delegate from Bury St Edmunds, said she had learnt from the conference that nurses were beggars. "Every year we take our begging bowl to Westminster and tip our caps and every year we return in despair."

A few delegates spoke against the motion. They said the last ballot voted 5,524 to 2,639 against industrial action, which would be bound to affect patients.

Several delegates also pointed out that ancillary workers who had struck in the "winter of discontent" only won an increase of one per cent on the previous offer. But the motion was overwhelmingly carried.

The conference was told that an early day motion in the House of Commons urging the Government to treat nurses as generously as doctors, had been signed by 103 Labour MPs.

Pupils sent home after tunnel is found under school

A school was closed yesterday and its 274 pupils sent home after it was reported that a tunnel ran under the building and its playing field.

The residents' association at Great Cornard, near Sudbury, Suffolk, has called on Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to order a public inquiry. It says that a tunnel extended at least 100ft under the grounds of the village primary school ending in an underground "cave" which was about 13ft wide.

The association says that it told the local education

authority of the extent of the tunnel after a local resident broke into it.

Mr Joe Alban, a former clerk of works at a Greater London Council housing development near the school, said yesterday that the surrounding land was "riddled with holes".

He maintained that he told the chairman of the local district council in 1977 that there was a tunnel below the school playing field.

"I was so worried I also went to see my MP and the county councillor for the area. The only result was a statement

from Suffolk County Council to the effect that there was nothing to worry about."

He said he repeated his warning last week and pinpointed the mouth of a chalk tunnel.

The county council ordered workmen to board up the tunnel entrance and promised soil tests in the area when the primary school pupils went home this week for their half-term holiday. Then the tunnel was broken into and on Tuesday this week the residents' association told the education authority

Mr Bernard Ford, Suffolk's

assistant county architect, said last night: "When a hole appeared near the school about a fortnight ago we sealed it off and decided to carry out a series of probes along the school perimeter. We had absolutely no evidence at that stage to suggest the cavity extended under the school."

"On Tuesday we learnt that a member of the public had broken in and crawled about some distance beneath the surface. As a result of his report we had no alternative but to recommend immediate closure of the school."

Ministerial tribute to Mind

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Sir George Young, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, yesterday made a special point of paying tribute to Mind, the mental health organization which has been strongly criticized by Mr William van Straubenzee, Conservative MP for Wokingham.

Sir George did not specifically refer to Mr van Straubenzee but made it clear that it was responding to his allegations.

"There is a high regard within the department and among ministers for Mind's wide-ranging work in the mental health field," Sir George said, "and the psychiatric day services, sponsored by Mind."

"In addition to the direct work of the national organization we especially value the support and encouragement given to the work of local voluntary groups," he said.

"That is why we make a very substantial grant to Mind's central administrative costs."

Mr Tony Smythe, director of Mind, who was attacked personally, welcomed Sir George's firm support for Mind and his confidence in it.

pressing. Mrs Morrison, who is a former vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, said that the national council had, with the Churches Main Committee, sent a memorandum to the Home Secretary urging immediate reform.

"The skill of the conjuror is frequently needed to fit the activities of many voluntary organizations into the strait-jacket of charitable status", Mrs Morrison said.

The substantial cuts in the special temporary employment programme were a tragedy for the rapidly rising number of unemployed people. The Government should devise a strategy that combined the proved strengths of both the statutory and voluntary sectors in providing services for those in need.

End of 405-line system costly to some viewers

By a Staff Reporter

People living in remote areas will have to buy community transmitters costing £500 when the 405-line VHF television services are phased out over four years beginning in 1982. The 625-line system which transmits colour to the BBC and commercial channels.

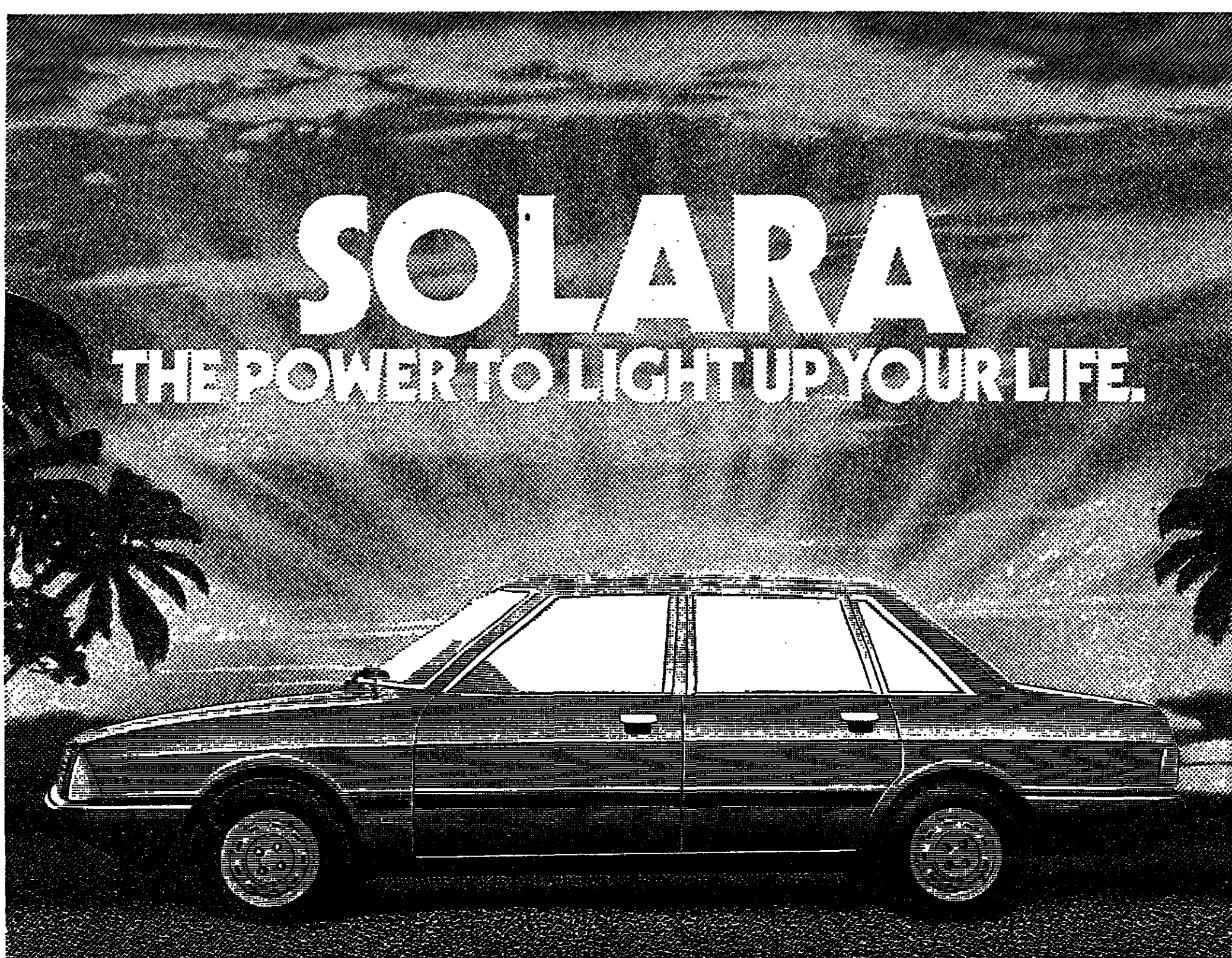
People with dual-standard television sets who have never used the 625-line capacity will have to install outside aerials. Those with sets made before the early 1960s, when BBC-2 began, will also be affected.

Forty-eight transmitters will be closed in the first year of the phase-out. The BBC has 110 transmitters using 405 lines against commercial television's 47.

The stations closing first will be in areas where there is good coverage from the UHF 625-line services.

when public expenditure was subject to severe restraint.

"For the personal social services which are so important to disabled people, the Government has planned a greater than average cut in expenditure", she said. "Yet many of us who are close to handicapped people know that it is not they who have been guilty of any extravagance."



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David Wood
nurg, May 21

by drew two lessons. The first is to show understanding of the situation in Britain. The second was that, with France, there must be no question of changing the terms of Britain's demand and

But both budgets await a settlement by Mrs Thatcher on what is called here the British question, with farm price increases as part of the package.

M Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris and Gaullist leader, has resigned as a member of the European Parliament, apparently in preparation for the presidential campaign. He was replaced today by M Gérard Israël, a runner-up in the Gaullist election list last June.

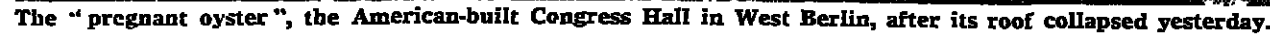
From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, May 21

French irritat

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 21

ed by America

afternoon on the why and wherefor of the Franco-Soviet



an criticism of

Giscard initial

ative

From Peter Nichols
Rome, May 21

When questioned about why he had asked to see the confessions of the alleged terrorist he said that he thought some of his foreign colleagues might have been interested.

As the trial began, Signor Virginia Rognoni, the Minister for the Interior, replied to parliamentary questions on the functioning of the secret services and the character and the qualities of Signor Russomanno.

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 21

The French Government has reacted with predictable sharpness to American criticism of President Giscard d'Estaing's initiative in meeting President Brezhnev in Warsaw on Monday.

M. Jean François-Poncet, the Foreign Minister, reporting to the National Assembly this

afternoon on the why and whereof of the Franco-Soviet summit, asked indignantly: "Why should what has been regarded, and rightly so, as useful and necessary when it was a case of Mr Edmund Muskie and Mr Andrei Gromyko meeting in Vienna, become noxious and superfluous when it concerns President Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Brezhnev?"

"France has an independent foreign policy; it talks with whom it wants when it wants. It does not need the sanction of anyone to do so", he declared.

The need to keep the dialogue going with Moscow was universally acknowledged. Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, was going to Moscow, and the French Government approved his move. Yesterday, Mr Arthur Hart-

man, the American Ambassador, called on President Giscard d'Estaing at the request of Mr. Muskie to express his Government's disapproval of France's going it alone in Warsaw.

The French President's move continues to provoke at least as much surprise here, in terms of its negative results, as criticism of his lack of consultation with France's Western allies.

Speaking with unusual heat

the Foreign Minister, emphasized that criticism of the President's initiative showed ignorance both of the objectives of French foreign policy and of the gravity of East-West crisis.

The Warsaw meeting was never meant to be a negotiation, he said. The President had not gone off in search of some personal success, but of an explanation in depth at the highest level.

Our Own Correspondent
May 21

...ities investigating the
killing of a Libyan here
... that the man found
... and stabbed under
... of a Rome pension late
... ght may have been the
... of a common crime
... to look political
... uard Muhammad Bujar,
... was a timber merchant
... byan origin who had
... y taken Tunisian citizen-
... arrived in Rome from
... shortly before his death
... is son who was the first
... the body which had on
... scrawled message in
... claiming responsibility
... murder in the name of
... Libyan revolutionary com-
... in Rome."

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 21

M. Michel Poniatowski, the former Minister of the Interior, was informed of the threats of assassination against Prince Jean de Baglioni, five hours after the prince was shot down in a Paris street two years ago.

Evidence to this effect was given this morning in camera by M. Jean Ducret, former head of the Paris criminal police, to the parliamentary commission set up to decide whether M. Poniatowski should be impeached before the High Court of Justice. It was suggested that M. Poniatowski failed to take adequate steps to prevent the murder and withheld vital evidence from the investigating magistrate entrusted with the case.

present Minister of the Interior, solemnly assured the National Assembly on his honour recently that neither his predecessor nor any senior police officials were informed of At the time of the uproar created by Le Canard Enchaîné's disclosures M Ducret stated that he had not permitted the police to read his superior because the information they contained seemed to him too "farcical."

But today, if the "leaks" by different members of the parliamentary commission are correct, he stated that the content of the reports on the assassination took the course of a conspiracy at a high level conference of police officials at the

The Commission also heard evidence from M Olivier Guichard, who was Minister of Justice at the time, and from M André Braunschweig, former president of the Union Syndicale des Magistrats, the more moderate judges' association.

The parliamentary commission, which is composed of 15 members representing all the parties in the National Assembly, has to decide whether there are grounds for impeachment. Even if it should decide that they are, which is highly doubtful, this decision must be confirmed by a two-thirds majority in both houses of parliament. The request can be referred to the High Court of Justice.

Our Correspondent
Folkerts, aged 28, went
al today in Stuttgart.

Folkerts is also charged with participating in an abortive attack on a building in the city, and with trying to buy arms dealer in Frankfurt.

Charles Hargrove
May 21

There are only two things the
; trade unions can agree
-and mobilize impressive
rs of militants in support.
are opposition to the
ment's plans for a reform
Health Service and sup-
for a shorter working

For the Government, however, the agreement is much simpler: it is a way of controlling rising Health Service costs; it gives both doctors and patients a little more sense of responsibility by conjuring up the threat of a huge recurring deficit.

Regional medical commissions will enforce the rules. Penalties are provided for if the set fees are exceeded or medicines overprescribed.

Hence the outcry against "socialized medicine" — but France is a very long way from that.

Those practitioners who choose to remain outside the Health Service are free to charge what they like; but by so doing they renounce their rights to tax and other benefits. The new level of set fees proposed from next December is regarded by the FMF as enough of an inducement, along with the carrot of tax and other rebates, to limit the number of rebels.

The Government is likely to balk at the amount of the increases, because of their inflationary effect. It also wanted to suppress the privilege enjoyed by certain categories of practitioners with special qualifications, who are enrolled in the state system, but authorized to exceed the set fees (12 per cent of all French doctors).

This privilege which affects about one third of all specialists, but few practitioners will, under the agreement, be restricted to those who have it already. On both these points, the minority union is prepared to stand and fight, however.

As for the CSMF, it rejects the whole principle of a two-tier medical service. But neither this, nor outright hostility on the part of the big trade unions will prevent the agreement from being enforced, even though it is inevitably a somewhat bastard compromise between the principles of "liberal" and "socialized" medicine.

the absence of any influenza epidemic, a much tighter control on the financing of hospitals, the freeze on an increase in doctors' fees since last summer, and the exceptional one per cent increase in contributions, the social security balance sheet this year is stable for the first time in a long while.

But with the high rate of unemployment and an aging population (and therefore a fall in the number of contributors) and an increase in that of the beneficiaries) and the end of the one per cent increase, the present financial improvement would be short lived from 1981 onwards without drastic savings.

The new agreement also requires greater self-discipline on the part of the practitioners. The majority of French Practitioners (FPM) which negotiated with the directors of the three sickness benefit funds, has recognized the economic difficulties the National Health Service is up against, and has agreed to the following principle: that the costs of expenditure must be related to revenue.

In order to be registered under the National Health Service, and therefore benefit from the appreciable tax and pension benefits, the practitioners will have to respect the set fees and exercise restraint in prescribing, one of the causes of runaway health costs.

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TWA

OVERSEAS

Twenty drug pushers executed on orders of Ayatollah Khalkhali

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, May 21

Twenty drug traffickers were executed in Tehran this morning in one of the biggest mass executions since Iran's revolution. The man who ordered their deaths, the notorious religious judge Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, claimed they were members of one of the biggest international drug smuggling gangs in the Middle East.

But Ayatollah Khalkhali, who claims to have ordered more than 300 revolutionary executions, spared the life of a woman member of the gang whom he said was caught in possession of 106 kilograms of heroin. She was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The executions confirmed that President Bani-Sadr's attempts to restrict the Ayatollah's activities to simply investigating the increasing drugs trade in the country had failed.

After the President had publicly spelled out these limits the Ayatollah resigned, only to have the resignation rejected by the President the following day.

Two men also fell out last week over the Ayatollah's successful destruction of the tomb of Reza Shah, Iran's pre-war monarch, in south Tehran. Ayatollah Khalkhali appeared to be acting purely on his own initiative and Mr. Bani-Sadr specifically naming him, said such actions worked against the revolution.

Ayatollah Khalkhali, a highly popular figure among ordinary Iranians, is nevertheless one of the most volatile supporters of the President and political sources suggested that in the present circumstances this may have affected the outcome of the disputes.

Today's executions took place at the capital's QASR Prison, the main prison for counter-revolutionaries for most of last year. The Ayatollah claimed the group's leader, Manuchehr

Sojajieh, offered two billion rials as a bribe to be acquitted. Ayatollah Khalkhali said the group imported refined heroin from places as far apart as England and China. This puzzled Western diplomats monitoring the local drugs traffic, who said it was rather like carrying coals to Newcastle.

More accurately, they said, was the Ayatollah's assertion that more than 13 heroin laboratories had been discovered in Iran itself. Since the revolution many farmers, especially in eastern Khorrasan Province, have spurned government attempts to control the cultivation of the poppies that provide the raw material for opium and heroin. Last year's poppy harvest was said by experts to have been a record, suddenly elevating Iran to the position of a major world supplier of heroin.

Estimates of opium and heroin addicts in Iran itself range from one and a half to four million with at least half a million becoming addicted after the revolution. Faced with these alarming statistics the Ayatollah was appointed to attack the trade that produced them.

Perhaps sensing that Mr. Bani-Sadr might further react to his latest move, the Ayatollah called on the people to swamp the authorities with letters, telegrams, phone calls and petitions in support of the executions. The state radio broadcast a commentary supporting the verdicts, pointing out that Islam only prescribed death or amputation of limbs for such offences.

Yesterday, Ayatollah Khalkhali announced that Iranian drug addicts who did not give their addiction within a month would be sent to the Gulf island of Kish for enforced treatment. The island once housed a palace of the Shah and a large holiday complex for rich Gulf and European tourists.

Muslims haggle over Afghan resolution

From Richard Wigg
Islamabad, May 21

In spite of objections from Syria, Algeria, Libya and South Yemen, a concluding plenary session of the Islamic conference under the foreign ministers was being held in Islamabad tonight, seeking to set up a special committee to solve the Afghanist crisis.

The four Arab socialist countries among the 40 Muslim members expressed their disagreement in lengthy discussions in the plenary committee last night and again this morning.

The conference was due to have held its final session, all resolutions adopted, by this afternoon. Several foreign ministers had already left for home as the debates dragged on.

The crux of the differences discussed behind closed doors seems to be that countries closer to the Soviet Union want the special committee to talk with the Kabul regime at an early stage, whereas most of the foreign ministers prefer a formula for talking directly with Moscow. Among the hardliners even that is not rated much beyond a propaganda exercise.

Despite work all day on the political committee's draft resolution on Afghanistan, no agreement had been reached by the foreign ministers on which countries should serve on the special committee.

The Palestine Liberation Organization which has usually sided with the four countries opposing the resolution, refused to tell reporters how its delegation would eventually vote tonight.

The text of the resolution on Afghanistan, according to the official conference spokesman, affirms the Islamic foreign ministers' "conviction of the necessity of putting an end to Soviet military intervention and respect for the political independence of Afghanistan and

its sovereignty and non-alignment, as well as full respect for the right of the Afghan people to choose their political and social systems and free choice of government without foreign intervention."

Unlike the extraordinary conference resolution of January it does name the Soviet Union, but the draft as presented to the foreign ministers has dropped the demand for total, immediate, and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops present in earlier drafts.

This is presumably to permit the special committee to negotiate with the Soviet Union, and not merely to issue another rhetorical ultimatum which as the past five months have shown has caused the Russians to budge one iota.

The resolution stipulates that the special committee under the chairman of the Islamic Conference would include, besides the secretary-general, Mr. Habib Chatti, "several" foreign ministers. After the consultations to be held in the first stage, the committee, it is envisaged, would convene an international conference under the sponsorship of the United Nations or "any other source" as the resolution puts it.

On another resolution on Islamic collective security, the "eternal sovereignty" of the Islamic countries over their natural resources, like oil, is affirmed. But it is the concept of security based on military pacts or alliances, reaffirming non-alignment and limiting security efforts to cooperation in economic matters.

As the resolutions were being slowly considered, Prince Saud bin Faisal, the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, and the PLO chief called a press conference.

Mr Reagan will not repeat the Goldwater slogan mistake

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 21

Mr. Ronald Reagan makes it a point of pride to claim that he has been saying the same thing for the past quarter century. He made his mark, in the 1950s, on General Electric's Theatre of the Air, giving lectures on the country perceiving his style, discovering what the audiences responded to and sorting out his political beliefs.

In 1964, he entered national politics by making a vastly successful television broadcast for Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican nominee for the presidency. By then, Mr. Reagan had given up the democratic party of his youth and early manhood, and had become a Republican himself. In 1966, easily the most accomplished television performer among politicians, he was elected Governor of television-land itself, California.

When Mr. Goldwater made his acceptance speech at the Republican Convention in 1964, he proclaimed: "Extremism in the defence of liberty is no vice, moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue." He terrified the electorate and was soundly defeated.

Mr. Reagan observes now that Mr. Goldwater was right in his principles, but that they were stated so bluntly. The senator would enunciate a position, and then put in the qualifications. People heard the slogan first and never noticed that Mr. Goldwater, in fact, recognized that the principle might not be so easy to apply.

Mr. Reagan, who agrees with everything Mr. Goldwater stood for, puts the qualifications first. He is a much more skillful public speaker, he can reassure moderates and delight conservatives.

Mr. Reagan has been consistently conservative over the years. He does not like changing his speech, even when the press and his own staff go to considerable lengths to demonstrate that parts of it are complete nonsense.

He will be 70 in February, just after the inauguration, and a crucial question is whether he still has the mental flexibility to deal with the presidency. He showed much more flexibility as Governor of California than anyone expected (there are people in that state who consider him a dangerous socialist), but that was 13 years ago.

A number of matters that have come up during the campaign seem to show that he will not learn any new tricks. He cannot be persuaded, for instance, that America's oil reserves are running out, that a 30 per cent tax cut in a time of high inflation might be unwise, or that blockading Cuba might be dangerous.

It might, therefore, be best to take him seriously, to assume that he believes what he says and will try to carry out the policies he advocates. If he is elected President, he has given many hostages to fortune. The following quotations are drawn from his standard speech, his answers to questions at public meetings, and press interviews.

On foreign affairs, he advo-



Search for volcano victims: A crew member of a Washington National Guard helicopter wades through the ashes north of Spirit Lake eight miles from the erupting Mount St Helens volcano yesterday searching for survivors. Two people were found dead in the vehicle presumably campers who wanted to watch the eruption.

A cloud of volcanic ash moved over the eastern third of the United States early yesterday as thousands of stranded motorists sought shelter

in the west. Residents in six states used ploughs and hoses to clear the fine powder. Water rationing was imposed in Spokane, Washington. In Idaho, the Governor declared a state of emergency.

The ash began pouring into the atmosphere on Sunday with the eruption of the volcano and by Tuesday cities across the west were trying to cope with grit up to 8 in deep. The cloud of ash rose higher in the atmosphere as it moved east

and weather officials in New York City predicted that the cloud would be above rain clouds that were forecast for the area today. The ash was expected to cover every state east of the Rocky Mountains except Texas, Louisiana and Florida.

An estimated 5,000 travellers stranded by the closing of ash-clogged highways and airports jammed shelters throughout the state of Washington. The death toll from the eruption climbed to 10, and 98 people were listed as missing.

Major Haddad's ragamuffins isolate UN base from its supporting troops in Lebanon

Humiliation for general trying to run the Unifil show

From Robert Fisk
Enn Naqoura, South Lebanon

Major-General Erskine, DSO, former Ghanian Army commander and in charge of the United Nations Truce Supervision Force in Lebanon (Unifil), saluted the Dutch officer, climbed nimbly into the vibrating, white-painted Bell helicopter and settled himself like a cat in the window seat, his tall frame bent towards the pilot, his general's baton beside him.

It had been a fine morning. Two companies of Dutch troops had paraded in the village square at Haris and General Erskine had inspected the soldiers while an elderly gramophone cranked out some tiny musical notes. In the middle of a Dutch soldier had collapsed, his rifle clattering beside him.

From the air, however, General Erskine could have no excuse to ponder the civilian of military circumstance. Helicopters provide their occupants with a panoramic view of reality and the general stared down at the folded hills of southern Lebanon, shrouded in stones and boulders, each topped by a crumpled village, a minaret and a small white United Nations post.

Ten minutes later, the helicopter was over the coast, traversing the neat lines of olive groves beside the tough little French logging camp. The United Nations headquarters at Naqoura was due south, scarcely three miles away. But then the general's helicopter did something rather astonishing. It flew out to sea.

Indeed, it flew almost a mile out over the Mediterranean before the pilot turned the machine south and raced down to Naqoura above the waves. The French strip of land between the sea and the Lebanese militia, which like to shoot at helicopters. So the general has to take a somewhat circuitous flight path every time he wants to return to base.

If he finds this a demeaning experience, he does not show it. The force commander is an officer who expresses public enthusiasm for his mission, a soldier with a diplomat's sense of what to say.

He is a product of Sandhurst, the military protocol, while it may be relaxed, it never forgotten. When he steps out on to the helicopter pad at Naqoura his air-conditioned limousine is waiting for him, his force commander's pennant fluttering from the bonnet. The general's staff would be lodged next to the Israeli border but inside the enclave which the Lebanese Christian militia were expected to hold.

No one even bothered to place the low, surrounding hills under United Nations control—which is why Major Haddad's militia have put their guns on the hills and why his heavily armed ragamuffins swagger quite literally past the general's front door. They regularly snipe into the United Nations compound.

General Erskine pointedly refuses to discuss his personal feelings about the declining influence of Unifil. The degrading treatment meted out to his soldiers by Major Haddad's gunmen or the consistent belief among many officers that the whole peacekeeping operation may collapse. But his colleagues say he is a very depressed man, and he has reason to be.

"The situation, as the Secretary General has said, is a political problem that needs a political solution." The general was sitting on his office sofa, hands clasped in front of him.

It was already dark and the first reports had already begun to arrive in the operations room, sketchy details of a militia harassment of a United Nations post near the frontier and scattered reports of distant shelling. "Changing our mandate to that of peace-enforcement would need the concurrence of the contributing nations and in the sort of situation in which we find ourselves here, I feel that any chance to that effect would be counterproductive. I have some sympathy with those who hold the view that we should go forward to the frontier... I think official representation has been made to the Secretary General himself. But our mandate is defensive."

As the general spoke, there was a rumble of heavy artillery followed by the sounds of distant explosions. He briefly asked an aide to find out what was happening, but chose to continue his conversation. "Even though our present posture may not be fully satisfactory—in terms of using force to get the mandate fully executed by getting the United Nations to the Israeli-Lebanese armistice demarcation line—we have the better of two evils."

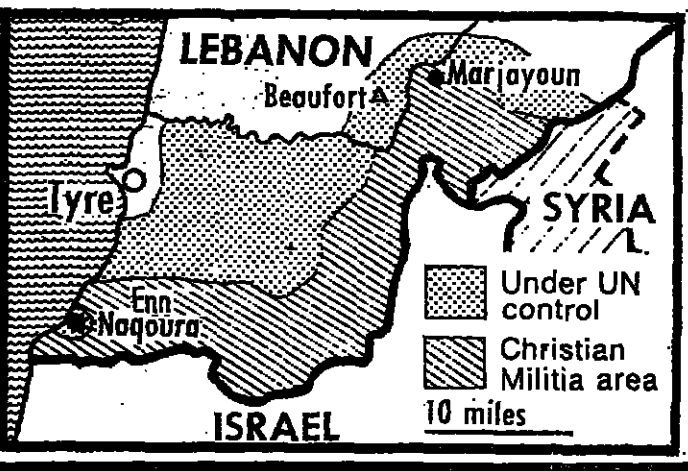
"This is a very difficult, complex political issue and in the interests of our mission of the United Nations, of the governments in the area, some serious efforts should be made to find a political solution to it."

There was another roar of gunfire outside, louder this time and the window began to rattle with the blast. The general's ADC came into the room. "Tyre is taking a hammering, sir," he said.

So the general walked through his outer office, through his kitchen and we all stood on the cramped balcony above the Mediterranean where far away across the sea, the ancient Alexandrian city of Tyre was coming under shell-fire.

The general watched them for a time, candelabras of fire that dripped into the Mediterranean, lighting up the beach and the near by hills and the faces of the operations room officers as they crunched across the gravel beneath us. "People will start evacuating Tyre tonight," General Erskine said.

But of course there was nothing he could do. There is an often heard truism here at Naqoura: as a prisoner of Haddad just as Unifil is a prisoner of the Lebanese.



Korean riot town offers talks

Continued from page 1

machine-guns and over 40,000 rounds of ammunition, citizens also took over a factory and commandeered a number of armoured personnel carriers and other military vehicles. The troops were reported to have opened fire for the first time.

Civilians have now set up armed checkpoints on all approach roads and are demanding identification from anyone wishing to enter the town. Some Government officials have been evacuated by helicopter.

Earlier today, Lieutenant-General Chun Doo Hwan, the

South Korean martial law commander, issued his first official statement on the Kwangju riots. He assured the nation that the Government was taking measures to restore order as quickly as possible and blamed the riots on student leaders and hoodlums from outside Kwangju. He said they had gone to Kwangju after the declaration of martial law on Saturday night and deliberately stirred up the riots.

The Kwangju citizens have said that the most Government officials to put their demands. These include the release of all those detained since the weekend, the immediate withdrawal of all troops and a full apology for the atrocities they claim were committed by the Special Forces.

President Choi Kyu Hah of South Korea, appointed an acting-Prime Minister today to replace Mr Shin Hyon Hwak, who resigned with his Cabinet yesterday after failing to control recent student and workers' demonstrations.

Mr Park Choong Hoon, the new acting-Prime Minister, is presently chairman of the Seoul-based English-language newspaper, *The Korea Herald*.

Leading article, page 17

US Elections

the blockading of their satellite, because, let's make no mistake about it, the Soviet Union owns Cuba, lock, stock and barrel. We blockade it, now it's a gravel logistical problem for them. I'm quite sure they would not come sailing over with a navy and start shoring.

But we blockade Cuba, which could not afford that blockade, and we say to them, 'Get your troops out of Afghanistan and we give up the blockade'."

In his speech, he says: "The President said we were freed of that inordinate fear of communism that had led to the moral poverty of Vietnam. Now it is true that Vietnam was not a war fought according to MacArthur's dictum of 'There is no substitute for victory'."

It's time that we recognized that the men who fought in that war, fought as bravely and as effectively as any American fighting men have ever fought in any war, and they did so with one hand tied behind their backs by their own Government.

"Isn't it time that we told them that never again will we allow the immorality of asking young men to fight and die in a war their Government is afraid to let them win?"

Mr Reagan does not explain how American soldiers' hands were tied behind their backs, nor how the war should have been won. He will not repeat Senator Goldwater's mistake of advocating the indiscriminate use of nuclear weapons.

Over the years, nonsense has been said by a Republican monopoly. In 1961, President Kennedy said: "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and success of liberty."

There are many people, in both parties, who still believe that the United States could have saved the Shah of Iran, can stop the tide of revolution in Central America, ignore the political needs of the oil producing states and order the West Europeans and Japanese around. Mr Reagan is their natural leader.

"Freed of his inordinate fear of communism, Mr Carter then proceeded to cancel the B-1 bomber, to slow down the MX missile, the neutron warhead, the cruise missile, cut the navy

shipbuilding programme in half. All of this to show his good faith at the negotiating table so he could bring off the Salt II Treaty, that the Senate has so far refused to ratify."

"The President said we must ratify that treaty, because no one will like us if we don't. He told us we had to give away the Panama Canal because no one would like us if we didn't."

"I think it's time we told the President we don't care whether they like us or not. We intend to be respected throughout the world."

The Romanus put it more succinctly: "Orderly dumb mutiny." ("Let them hate me so long as they fear me"). It sounds very ferocious, and "doubles Mr Reagan means it."

"For 10 years," he declares, "we've sought détente with the Soviet Union, no one more avidly than the President. As a consequence of these 10 years of détente, the Soviet Union is now fuelled by Western capital, run by American computers and fed by American grain. It is precisely because of this foreign policy bordering on appeasement, that a student mob can hold hostages with impunity."

Saudis show a growing hostility and harshness to foreigners in their country

In the fourth of a five-part series, Timothy Siley looks at life for foreigners in the Kingdom.

Living in Saudi Arabia is a strain for Westerners. Alcohol is forbidden, Christian worship is illegal and they are not allowed to leave the country without permission from their employers. They tend to have little social contact with their hosts, there is little to do and they are under the constant pressure of anxiety for their safety. Saudis rely on foreigners to do their work for them but feel themselves more and more threatened, reacting with hostility and harshness.

Figures are elusive in the Kingdom, but officials speak of a workforce of two million of whom three-quarters are foreign. The proportion is probably higher. Americans are the largest group of Westerners in the country, with 30,000 and Britons next with 25,000.

Yemenis dominate from the Third World, 600,000, while Pakistanis and Egyptians 200,000 each. There are slightly fewer Lebanese, including Palestinians, a recent influx of South Koreans and Filipinos has put them up to 100,000 each.

Five years ago, the second development plan predicted there would be 812,000 aliens in the workforce, a third of the total, and there is deep concern over what has gone wrong. It is understood that reducing the foreign presence has been the primary objective of those considering the third plan. The fear is not so much of direct subversion as of instability arising among Saudis apprehensive of being swamped.

In the absence of long-term solutions, the Government, mainly through the agency of Prince Naif bin Abdul Aziz's Interior Ministry, has increasingly tightened the rules that constrict the lives of foreigners lead in the Kingdom. It is now extremely difficult for non-Westerners, for example, to bring in their wives and children. That effort has been complemented by regulations and tacit bureaucratic effort making it harder for companies, particularly in construction, to import manpower.

Foreigners will complain more often, though, about the attitude of the ordinary Saudi; and every drinks party conversation revolves around such grumbles. A Saudi businessman's word can no longer be taken as his bond. Saudi employers no longer feel a duty to look after the interests of their staff, and outside the desert any kind of courtesy is rare. The public shares the consensus of press and Government that the foreigner is untrustworthy and dangerous.

It is almost as if the Saudis have personal vendettas, as if despised abroad he takes it out on others when he is safe and respected at home. Indeed the alien finds least sympathy among younger men, the ones who might be expected to show a more liberal outlook. Instead it seems that the young Saudi young men come home from California embittered by academic and social failure and without the moral background of their elders that would enable them to cope with their inability to buy the caprice of injustice.

Saudi Arabia is being a tyranny. We are free to do pretty much as we please in private, but we are restricted in public. Before trial for a year no one would think was an offence, in jail while a civil case was being heard, in prison; to be involved in an accident can mean being locked up while the case is sorted out.

Women have a far harder time. Many Western women find it difficult to get a job, but the threat of a raid is always present. For those left at home, the pressures of suburban life are intensified. They cannot drive or use hotel swimming pools, there are no recreation facilities for children, there is only a limited day-time social life and for most a walk to the shops is out of the question in the heat. There is nowhere to go and nothing to do.

For both sexes, however, the

lack of formal entertainment is not as grueling as it might seem. Bachelors have a harder time, but in couples can achieve a evening social life. Video replaces cinemas and a television set is a valuable commodity. Amateur church service in the cathedrals of foreign companies, Prince Abdullah bin Aziz, the third most prince, recently ordered American multinational Riyadh to stop their cities home-distilled bottled spirits are available from a wide world of dealers, the I about £30 a bottle. I think it's time to entertain offering a drink.

In many ways Saudi is relaxed, casual to a suit suits the romantic pioneers of the last few business. Every Westerner who risks of doing what is a valuable counter to injustice. Saudi Arabia is being a tyranny. We are free to do pretty much as we please in private, but we are restricted in public. Before trial for a year no one would think was an offence, in jail while a civil case was being heard, in prison; to be involved in an accident can mean being locked up while the case is sorted out.

Most Westerners stay and for some the new substantial amounts of tax-free salaries—anywhere to £1,000 a month. In the helio classes, for move in a parallel world touching that of the living in anticipation of some holiday outside. I some reside, but often express surprise quickly their time has to be concluded tomorrow.

700 families moving out of polluted area

From David Cross
Washington, May 21

The federal and New state authorities announced today that they would estimate \$25m in 55m house more than 700 families to move out of the area, near Niagara Falls.

Mrs Barbara Blum, administrator of the Environmental Protection, told a press conference Washington that the move intended to be temporary, the authorities conduct exhaustive studies into health hazards caused by chemicals in the area, near Niagara Falls.

Preliminary surveys undertaken suggested significant health risks. The funds, to be initially out of the federal state budgets, would be provided rent-free accommodation for up to one year with family members, hotels and other temporary residences, she added.

Today's announcement after the disclosure agency last weekend chromosomal damage in four in 11 children born in the area who underwent medical tests.

The problem, which is the worst cases of cancer in the country, has been caused by the dumping of 20,000 gallons of polychlorinated biphenyls, a toxic chemical in the area between 1942 and 1953. Hooker Chemical Corp. Many of the substances known to cause cancer defects.

The Environmental Protection Agency is suing the company for a total of \$5 clean the canal and dumps nearby.

Asian fears for New Zealand defence links

From Our Correspondent
Hong Kong, May 21

Asian diplomats in Hong Kong are concerned over New Zealand's Labour government's decision to sign a new defence treaty with New Zealand and the States.

It is feared that such a move would not only the United States come to defence in the Far East, but also Australia and New Zealand with the As of South-East Asian (Asean). There have been calls for the treaty would consider joining and that New Zealand follow suit.

Australia's closer relations with Singapore and Indonesia encouraged them to consider joining. The Australian-Japan nexus has also been enervated and both Australia and New Zealand are inter-mingling relations with China.

OVERSEAS

Separatists accept resounding Quebec defeat in given promise of a rewritten constitution

Patrick Brogan
May 21
The Quebec provincial referendum, which gave a resounding defeat to the separatist cause, was a victory for the federal government. The Quebec provincial referendum, which gave a resounding defeat to the separatist cause, was a victory for the federal government. The Quebec provincial referendum, which gave a resounding defeat to the separatist cause, was a victory for the federal government.

Mr Trudeau promised during the campaign that he would call a conference of the 10 provincial governments to examine ways of amending the constitution. He repeated the promise last night and said he was happy that the provincial premiers had already said that even a large "No" vote in the Quebec referendum would mean that changes in the constitution would be necessary.

Canada's basic constitution is the British North America Act, and various efforts have been made through the years to reach agreement between all the provinces on a new text to replace it, and "repariate the constitution". Now they will try again.

The campaign itself certainly changed some votes, but from the day of their victory in the 1976 election, the PQ faced an uphill battle in persuading Quebecers that they should break up the Canadian Federation. "No" than did the men, and tipped the balance among French-speaking Canadians.

There was a demonstration of about 15,000 women in Montreal, and for the rest of the campaign, women played an active role on the "No" side. They voted more solidly for the "No" than did the men, and tipped the balance among French-speaking Canadians.

Women played active role in the 'No' vote. There was a demonstration of about 15,000 women in Montreal, and for the rest of the campaign, women played an active role on the "No" side. They voted more solidly for the "No" than did the men, and tipped the balance among French-speaking Canadians.

Mr Trudeau got off to a rousing start. The out-and-out separatists denounced the idea: they wanted a more straightforward vote on independence. Mr Levesque and his colleagues convinced that they could never win such a vote, preferred to advance the idea of sovereignty-association, and in the event they did not even ask for it in the referendum.

Even this "soft question" was defeated, 60-40 last night. The only time that the poll suggested that the "Yes" might win was at the beginning of the campaign, which Mr Levesque got off to a rousing start in the debate in Parliament. On Sunday, it is true, the last published opinion poll put the "Yes" ahead, but with a very large block of people undecided.

World View

by Arrigo Levi

Buenos Aires summit raises hopes of Argentine move to democracy

Brasilia
The Buenos Aires summit between the Presidents of Argentina and Brazil seems to have been a personal success for both leaders and to offer some new hope that Argentina may one day, at a time still to be decided, and within certain limits, follow Brazil on the path to democratization.

The final declaration by President Figueredo and President Videla started with a resounding statement of democratic principles, by saying that the respect for the rights of the individual, as well as "an authentic republican and pluralistic democracy, with the active participation of all expressions of social forces and of political parties, as essential institutions of the system" are "an irremovable foundation for the Brazilian and Argentinian nationalities".

Parliament for a speech heavily criticizing the armed forces, will not herald a fatal crisis of the *abertura*. In the field of international relations, the Buenos Aires summit, which ended with the signing of over a dozen special agreements, mostly on economic cooperation, should indeed start a new era of integration for Latin America.

Bitterness of a hard and cruel cycle

This is a lot to say for Argentina's military rulers, who were recently criticized heavily in a special report by the Organization of American States (OAS) for having at least permitted innumerable acts of cruelty, torture and murder during the fight against terrorism. In support of President Videla, General Figueredo joined him reminding the OAS that it should not "interfere in the internal affairs of member states".

There were other similar gestures by the Brazilian President, during a visit characterized by a flow of rhetoric and embraces, which included statements about their "common ideals". General Videla made it clear that the generous principles mentioned above would be implemented "in our own way, after the bitterness of a hard

The Community could greatly increase its cooperation with Brazil, in order to help it solve its still enormous social problems, and to develop fully its equally enormous resources. Stronger links with Europe would also help the process of democratization, which again might have some positive influence on Argentina's rulers as an inducement to follow the same path.

New era of integration for Latin America

The Buenos Aires summit could, on the whole, make the democratization of the military regimes less difficult. But one will have to wait for more positive signs of such a trend in Argentina, while hoping that other recent signs of a slow-down in Brazil's own democratization, like the imprisonment of Sao Paulo's union leaders after a long strike and the incrimination of an opposition Member of

Assam starts its campaign of co-operation

Our Correspondent
May 21
The central government and the Assam government have agreed to start a nine-day campaign of co-operation with the government. The campaign is part of the on for the expulsion from the of migrant workers from ports of India.

Priority task for Peru is finding jobs and food

From Michael Smith
Lima, May 21
Señor Fernando Belaúnde has returned to the presidency 12 years after being overthrown by a military government. The mandate he received in the general elections on Sunday—42 per cent according to official counts—is huge by Peruvian standards and he will probably have a majority in Congress.

The ingredient to Señor Belaúnde's winning margin was a widespread tendency for many voters to split their ballots. Initial results show that Señor Belaúnde's Popular Action Party did not do as well in the race for congressional seats.

He also knows that the first year of his term will not be easy. He said: "I am very much concerned with the problems facing the Peruvian people, especially unemployment and malnutrition".

Unemployment is running at nine per cent and under-employment meaning the labour force which does not have stable employment or earns less than the minimum wage, is about 50 per cent.

Señor Belaúnde outlined his first measures on taking office as a massive programme of public works to create jobs, subsidies on basic foodstuffs and credit and technical aid for agriculture. These were the keystones of his campaign platform.

If he is able to fulfil these promises without pushing the state into economic difficulties, he will be able to hold on to his large popular backing. If not, he will find that both the Apra Party and the Marxist parties will begin to undermine his Government through labour unrest.

China says rocket tests are a 'great success'

Beijing, May 21.—China ended intercontinental ballistic missile tests today in an operation which was described as a "great success" by the New news agency.

Tests were carried out from Chinese territory to a target in the South Pacific started on Sunday. Comments of the official agency led to them in the plural did not say how many tests conducted.

There is no indication how rockets were fired or how landed in the Pacific zone. The testing now finished, agency said that the target zone, which was restricted for Chinese aircraft and ships only, would be cleared for normal sea and air traffic tomorrow.

The carrier-rockets were fired from Chinese territory, probably from the Lob Nor launching pad in Xinjiang. They covered a 6,000-mile range to the target zone—twice the distance between the Chinese border and Moscow, for example.

The news agency described the tests as "a great achievement in China's drive for socialist modernization". The Communist Party Central Committee and its military commission, headed by Chairman Hua Guofeng, sent their "warmest congratulations".

Thailand Government adding that it was one of the things about which Vietnam was not satisfied with Thailand. The Thai likewise had raised their complaints about Vietnamese actions.

Mr Thach said the two governments held opposed views on the reasons for the destruction of peace and stability in the area. Vietnam blamed Chinese threats for it while Thailand and Malaysia blamed events in Kampuchea.

So far the two sides had not reached agreement on any proposals and ideas but they had tried to understand each other and had shown goodwill in an effort to improve relations.

Vietnam rules out neutral Kampuchea

Neil Kelly
Hanoi, May 21
Foreign Minister, today said the possibility of his country ever allowing Kampuchea to become a neutral state is a "buffer zone" between China and the ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations).

He also rejected the idea of stationing neutral observers on the Thai-Kampuchean border as they could be used, he said, to cover illegal activities in support of the deposed Khmer Rouge Government.

This was an implied criticism of the Thai authorities whom Vietnam has frequently accused of providing sanctuaries for Khmer Rouge guerrillas in border areas and of allowing munitions to be sent to them from China to pass through Thailand.

He indicated that he had raised that question with the Thai Government adding that it was one of the things about which Vietnam was not satisfied with Thailand. The Thai likewise had raised their complaints about Vietnamese actions.

Mr Thach said the two governments held opposed views on the reasons for the destruction of peace and stability in the area. Vietnam blamed Chinese threats for it while Thailand and Malaysia blamed events in Kampuchea.

So far the two sides had not reached agreement on any proposals and ideas but they had tried to understand each other and had shown goodwill in an effort to improve relations.

Compared with previous meetings he thought big progress had been made.

Compared with previous meetings he thought big progress had been made.

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Assurance on invalidity benefit subject to available resources

Mr. Frank Field (Birkenhead, Lab.) said the Bill was necessary to help pay for the cost of the two budgets. It demonstrated more clearly that the Labour M.P.s had been unable to demonstrate to their constituents that the problems of poverty were closely woven to the problems of rich people.

Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services (Reading, Conservative), said that the Government at the time would have to take bold and agonising decisions as to how to deal with the problem of continuing to reduce the burdens of public expenditure at a time, for the moment at any rate, when growth had come to an end.

This clause was made up of a series of individual, relative

The Government was not in a position to give a comparable answer in relation to the other benefits. The decision would

The welfare state could not exist independently from the nation's economic growth. The Opposition, when in government, would never allow to understand that limit. Mr Jeffrey Rooker, an Opposition spokesman on social security (BBC), said that the Government had said there was no way any Labour Government would have brought forward such a Bill to cut national insurance contributions.

The Government was attacking the fundamental basis of the welfare state—not supplementary benefit or the non-contributory part of the social security system—but the contributory part where benefits had been paid for under an insurance scheme.

If any major insurance company had tried to pull such a ruse off its head, all hell would have been let loose in the House about renegeing on contractual obligations.

The amendment was rejected by 282 votes to 236—Government majority, 46.

Talks on New EEC fund

The Government would want to get down to detailed discussions on the criteria and scope of a possible new European assistance fund, said Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, said.

He hoped there will be further discussions about this possible fund at the next meeting of the

The amendments would go much further in providing a set of rules for consultation on advance pay. It would have to be followed in every block of more than four flats, in all circumstances and on terms of lease.

Where people could enter into sensible, practical arrangements he was quite sure that the Government was difficult was the idea that such schemes, which were bound to be imposed, would be imposed on a wholesale by statute.

That was why the amendments were put forward to show what both their sponsors and the Government wanted.

The major objections were that the Government was oversteering the leaser, however reasonable, and that it imposed on all blocks of more than four flats a scheme for advance payments and sinking funds obligatory in all cases and could prevent the Government from requiring their contractual obligations.

The amendment was rejected in 28, 61 to 227—Government majority.

The report stage was adjourned until the sitting's ending ended at 1.30 am today.

draft budget again so that we can be business again."

They would have solved the problem of their own salaries at the expense of accounts but not the needs of hungry millions in the country. They would once again have run away from the political issues that were the responsibility of the work of the Parliament.

It had been said that the present provisional system could not carry them beyond the autumn.

God said to them: "Who are not a lever have we not? Who are not a stone who want to hurry and throw it away?"

It is not only we who are feeling the pinch on our salaries and expenses. The whole of the community's policy is feeling the pinch. If we meant it when we said we were to reform last December this is the moment to stand firm for them.

The Commission may have lost its nerve. I hope that it will not be true of our Parliament.

Mr Hubert Ruchonnet (France, DEP) said that whatever Mr. Deby's qualities, the intransigence she had shown could lead to the breakdown of the Commission.

Mr John Mark Taylor (East Midlands, ED) said Parliament had expressed itself on agricultural matters as a proportion of the budgetary policy. It was jealous of its time to retreat from this was not a fiction or squander the budgetary scheme by hairbrained, if daring, to get it alone as a budgetary authority.

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Union

British Lions touring team's late try lifts men's heads and crowd to its feet

NV 19, British Lions 22 from South Africa. A try in the dying moments of the match lifted the men's heads and the crowd to its feet. The Lions, who were trailing 19-22 at the time, scored a try in the 78th minute to level the match at 22-22. The try was scored by a player named [Name], who was substituted for the injured [Name]. The try was a result of a well-worked play by the Lions, who were able to break through the South African defence. The try was a morale booster for the Lions and a source of pride for the South African fans. The match ended in a draw, but the Lions' late try was a memorable moment for all who witnessed it.

Tennis

Gerulaitis outplayed by a young Frenchman

Rome, May 21. — A 16-year-old French player, Thierry Tulasne, provided the greatest shock so far at the Italian tennis championships by defeating the defending champion, Vitas Gerulaitis, of the United States, today in straight sets.

Tulasne, ranked 434th in the world, outclassed and outplayed the 25-year-old Gerulaitis to win the second round match 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

"It was the best game of my life," the wiry young Frenchman from Tours, said. "I knew I had a chance to win. I had a type of game to resist Gerulaitis."

The American, ranked fifth in the world, was stunned by the Frenchman's long, low shots from the baseline. The spectators around court No. 4, enjoying the sun after two rainy days, rose to applaud Tulasne's confident play.

"I wasn't nervous, in fact just the reverse. I thought I might give him a shock and he was clearly off form," the jubilant Tulasne said.

Tulasne, who had to qualify for the tournament, beat the veteran American Sandy Mayer 6-2, 6-3 in the first set of his match against the Australian, Peter McNamara.

The local hero, Adriano Panatta, crashed to defeat in his match against American Brian Gottfried. Despite the hostile and noisy crowd, which usually faces Panatta's opponents at the Foro Italico, Gottfried played superbly to win 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

One of the younger players, Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, provided some of the best tennis of the day to beat Dominique Bedel, of France.



Tulasne: approaching his moment of glory in Rome.

American after his epic victory in last year's final. On that occasion he defeated Guillermo Vilas, the top seed this year, in a five-hour five-set match which is remembered as a classic of the grand prix circuit.

The third-seeded Gene Mayer, of the United States, failed to retire after twisting his right ankle at 1-1 in the first set of his match against the Australian, Peter McNamara.

The local hero, Adriano Panatta, crashed to defeat in his match against American Brian Gottfried. Despite the hostile and noisy crowd, which usually faces Panatta's opponents at the Foro Italico, Gottfried played superbly to win 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

One of the younger players, Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, provided some of the best tennis of the day to beat Dominique Bedel, of France.

Feaver is on course to win satellite grant

Paul Hutchins, Britain's manager, will wait until the last minute before naming his Davis Cup team to meet Romania in the European zone. Hutchins has been waiting for the last minute to name his team for the Davis Cup match against Romania. He has been waiting for the last minute to name his team for the Davis Cup match against Romania. He has been waiting for the last minute to name his team for the Davis Cup match against Romania.

He has been waiting for the last minute to name his team for the Davis Cup match against Romania. He has been waiting for the last minute to name his team for the Davis Cup match against Romania. He has been waiting for the last minute to name his team for the Davis Cup match against Romania.

Americans have easy passage to last eight

Berlin, May 21. — The United States and Australia, the leading seeds, won their way into the quarter final round of the Federation Cup today. But Britain ran into unexpected opposition from Argentina.

Chris Evert-Lloyd beat Brenda Perry 6-1, 1-0, when the New Zealand withdrew after slipping and hurting her ankle. After her victory, Mrs Evert-Lloyd said: "I not acquainted with the courts just before coming to Berlin, but I still need some mental preparation to get in the tournament stage."

Tracy Austin brushed aside Judy Chaloner 6-1, 6-1 for the singles victories. Rosemary Casals and Kathy Jordan took the doubles against Miss Chaloner and Christine Newton 6-2, 7-5 for a 3-8 win. Dianne Fromholtz of Australia crushed Luana Arbanas 6-2, 6-0 and Wendy Turnbull overcame Lin Sugiarto 6-4, 6-6, 6-4 in three sets to give Australia an unbeatable lead over Indonesia.

The United States team are defending champions and are rated strong favourites to retain the title. Australia, runners-up behind the United States for the last four years in a row, are second. Britain, seeded third, went ahead 1-0 against Argentina, with Sue Barker heading Adriana Panatta 6-2, 6-3, 6-2 after surviving a match point in the second set. But Ivanna Madruga evened the tie with a 7-5, 5-7 victory against Virginia Wade. Britain's number 1. It was the third time in five weeks that the South American had beaten the former Wimbledon champion.

The Romanian and Czechoslovakian teams also moved into the quarter-final round, by winning their first matches. The Czechs beat the Soviet Union and Italy, and between West Germany and Sweden had to go to a doubles decider.

CONSOLATION ROUND: South Korea beat Poland 6-2, 6-1, 6-1. Hungary beat Norway 6-2, 6-1, 6-1. Denmark beat Belgium 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

Cycling

Hinault the man they all must overcome

Portoferraio, Elba, May 21. — Bernard Hinault, of France, holds the pink jersey of overall leader in the Tour of Italy cycle race after the fifth stage, a 37-kilometre, rain-marred trial against the clock. His great performance has left the local idols, Francesco Moser and Giuseppe Saronni, of Italy, trailing respectively 54 sec and 2 min 3 sec behind him in the standings.

Hinault was only second to Jorgen Marcussen, of Denmark, in the stage, which ended in Pisa, but the Dane benefited from better weather as he was among the first cyclists to start. With 17 stages to go, however, Moser, Saronni and Knud Knudsen, of Norway, Hinault's runner-up at 32 sec in the overall standings, all nourish hopes of upsetting the Frenchman.

The extent of my loss in Tuesday's against-the-clock race was unexpected," said Moser, who lost the leadership to Hinault after four stages and a prologue. "However, it is too early to say Hinault is the sure winner of the Giro. I still can cause him a lot of trouble."

Knudsen, who lost last year's Tour of Italy to Saronni following a bad spill in one of the later stages, is too early to expect Hinault to take over the leadership in the fifth stage. "The first hard engagement since the beginning of the race will be on June 15, to our Hinault, because he is extremely good also as a climber. But he will try hard in the coming days."

Hinault, who is making his first appearance in the Tour of Italy after a two-year absence from France, said he had expected to take the pink jersey after yesterday's stage but was surprised by the substantial disadvantage suffered by Moser and Saronni. "I am now in high spirits and confident to retain the leadership through the last leg," Hinault said. "I know I will be the target of many attacks, but I am ready to stand them."

Hinault, who is seeking the first French win in the Tour of Italy since Jacques Anquetin's triumph in 1964, is expected to do even better than Moser and Saronni in mountainous stages and to widen his lead in a 50-kilometre individual time trial on June 6.

Saronni, who won three straight stages of sprint before being upset in the test against the clock, said he will be seeking more stage wins. "Without forgetting the overall standings," he added. "Every cyclist in the race can face a one-day crisis and Hinault is no exception. I will be ready to exploit the moment," Saronni said.

In the mountainous stages in the Apennines and Dolomites, Hinault's most dangerous opponents are likely to be Giovanni Battaglin and Mario Biondi, of Italy, as well as the rising Spanish star, Faustino Ruperez.

The Tour cyclists will sail to the Tuscan coast last night for a rest day, will resume racing tomorrow in a hilly 126-kilometre course over the hills of the Maremma. A final climb, scheduled for Castiglione della Pescaia to Orvieto on Friday.

Hinault's team, including eight Frenchmen and Lucien Didier, of France, will be trying to control the race in the lead, and help him against any attack.

Russian builds up big lead

Uski Nad Laben, Czechoslovakia, May 21. — Yuri Barinov of the Soviet Union won the tenth stage of the Warsaw-Berlin-Prague Peace race today and built up an impressive overall lead of nearly four minutes.

Peter Hansen, of the Netherlands, third in today's 143-kilometre stage from Karl Marx Stadt to Gera, led the field to Uski Nad Laben in Czechoslovakia, moved up to second overall, 42 seconds ahead of an East German. Olaf Lundberg, of Sweden, had led the field until today.

Barinov, Winnen and Sergei Morozov, of the Soviet Union, broke away from the main field after the 18th kilometre and opened a lead of more than five minutes after the rest of the field. Tomorrow's eleventh stage is from Uski Nad Laben to the West Bohemian town of Sokolov, 163 kilometres.

TWENTY STAGE 11: Karl Marx Stadt to Gera, 143 km. Barinov (USSR) 1:25:00, 2nd. Hansen (Netherlands) 1:26:00, 3rd. Lundberg (Sweden) 1:27:00, 4th. Morozov (USSR) 1:28:00, 5th. Winnen (USSR) 1:29:00, 6th. Hansen (Netherlands) 1:30:00, 7th. Lundberg (Sweden) 1:31:00, 8th. Morozov (USSR) 1:32:00, 9th. Winnen (USSR) 1:33:00, 10th. Hansen (Netherlands) 1:34:00, 11th. Lundberg (Sweden) 1:35:00, 12th. Morozov (USSR) 1:36:00, 13th. Winnen (USSR) 1:37:00, 14th. Hansen (Netherlands) 1:38:00, 15th. Lundberg (Sweden) 1:39:00, 16th. Morozov (USSR) 1:40:00, 17th. Winnen (USSR) 1:41:00, 18th. Hansen (Netherlands) 1:42:00, 19th. Lundberg (Sweden) 1:43:00, 20th. Morozov (USSR) 1:44:00, 21st. Winnen (USSR) 1:45:00, 22nd. Hansen (Netherlands) 1:46:00, 23rd. Lundberg (Sweden) 1:47:00, 24th. Morozov (USSR) 1:48:00, 25th. Winnen (USSR) 1:49:00, 26th. Hansen (Netherlands) 1:50:00, 27th. Lundberg (Sweden) 1:51:00, 28th. Morozov (USSR) 1:52:00, 29th. Winnen (USSR) 1:53:00, 30th. 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Ronald Butt on the test of leadership facing Mrs Thatcher

An act of faith or failure?

"Have the Government's present economic policies failed?" asked a long-standing Tory backbench critic of Mrs Thatcher's reliance on monetarism. He answered his own question in an uncompromising affirmative. Operating on interest rates alone was not working. The money supply, now down to an annual growth rate of 10 per cent, is well within the Government's target, but inflation is roaring on at nearly 22 per cent, with bank lending at an all time record. And for this surge in credit, the Government's own policies of raising VAT and high interest rates, which squeezed companies' liquidity, was largely responsible.

What is more, he argued, the Government has not even got faith in its own monetarism because, if it had, the Minimum Lending Rate would not be at 17 per cent but 22 per cent in order to discourage inflation.

To the Tory critics generally, the answer is that all this must bring the Government near to the U-turn towards some sort of incomes policy which they have predicted. The Government, say the critics, needs to act on a broader front, which for some of them at least includes raising some kind of "norm" for rises in income.

Predictably, Sir Geoffrey Howe's statement at the CBI dinner on Tuesday night that the Government was willing to talk to the TUC, or to "anyone else who was prepared to listen" about pay, was taken as a signal in this direction. Yesterday, therefore, Mrs Thatcher and the Treasury team set about knocking any such idea out of the head. Nevertheless, the outlook is clouded, and the path that the Government has to tread so hazardous that the

question remains to be answered. It is, of course, possible that the Government's economic policies will "fail" as their critics believe. But if they do, it still remains highly unlikely in my view that anything in the nature of an "incomes policy" as the term is usually understood (as distinct from the Government's reiterated willingness to talk to the unions about pay and demonstrate the economic realities) is feasible for this Government.

Of course, the Government's chosen economic method of trying to restore economic realities to Britain by controlling the supply of money is a high risk policy. Such is its impact already on industry and employment that the Chancellor was faced on Tuesday night by a public demand from the CBI's president, Sir John Greenborough, for a cut in M.L.R. Both Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe make no bones about their wish to reduce M.L.R. as soon as possible, but they do not believe this makes sense while bank lending remains so high.

On the other hand, the Treasury assessment is that bank lending will not continue at this level for several reasons. At the moment, companies are borrowing to pay their VAT bills (a temporary need) and also to cover higher wages. But the inducement to go on borrowing to finance unrealistic wage increases (from the Treasury argument) is bound to diminish as recession deepens. Borrowing for stock-building should likewise decline, and recession will therefore bring both de-stocking and a decline in bank advances.

When this happens, probably later in the summer, the opportunity to cut M.L.R. will come. It is in the belief that the pre-

sent level of bank advances is temporary that the Government feels able to risk not putting up M.L.R. further despite the credit boom—which would also be its answer to the charge that its toleration of a negative interest rate is a sign of some loss of faith in monetarism.

But, of course, all this means a weakening economy in real terms as well as which there will continue to be a high rate of price inflation, even if not as high as the present. Inevitably, therefore, the next wage round will be crucial for the Government's economic policy—and wages in the public sector will be decisive. As recession bites into the private sector, earnings growth (so the Government hopes) will tend to slow down; the unions will lower their sights, and the monetary squeeze should make its impact on both expectations and behaviour at the wage bargaining table. Impending bankruptcies are a great spur to common-sense. But in the public sector, conditions are very different.

Here, as the Government itself admits, the wages problem is much more intractable. If the Government does not take a firm grip, there will be big settlements with dangerous consequences for the economy that could destroy its monetary policy—not least because of its effect on private sector wages.

Nor can the Government feel sanguine that cash limits will really do the trick for the public sector, each section of which presents its own problem. Local authorities can put up with rates (often to pay for unproductive spending) and nobody can stop them. The nationalized industries, which are, after all, producers, may be easier to squeeze (because

in their case pay can be measured against productivity) than the "unproductive" central government services which, nevertheless, in some cases, are essential services.

And over everything broods the evil spirit of comparability—comparability between the public and private sectors; between the productive and the non-productive, as everyone knows his own claim on some one else's and tries to measure the unmeasurable. Here, essentially, is the true engine of inflation.

All this, you might think, leads inexorably back to the concept of an incomes policy. There is just one snag. It is simply that the Government could not get an incomes policy agreed with the unions if it wanted. Every word uttered by trade union leaders in their response to what they chose to regard as the Chancellor's overture on Tuesday night showed this to be so. It could only be achieved by the Government's agreeing to trade such a huge amount of its general economic and social policies that the Conservatives might as well have never taken office.

In an acute crisis, a temporary wage freeze by statute is not impossible, and has never been ruled out.

But an agreed incomes policy in the context of a falling national production, when there is less to be shared around (and logic would dictate wage cuts rather than wage rises) is not feasible.

So where does this leave us. The answer can only be that it brings us back to the point where we started. It is probably true (as backbench critics assert) that the larger number of the Cabinet (counting heads) never had much faith in Mrs Thatcher's monetarism. But they have

stomached it because, while they distanced themselves from it out of political instinct, they never had an alternative to offer. The critics on the backbenches likewise talk about an incomes policy, but they discuss neither its form nor its feasibility. They speak as though it could be had for the asking.

But, on the central question of economic policy, it is only the section of the Cabinet which adheres to Mrs Thatcher's and the Chancellor's policy that has anything positive to say—and what they have to say is, in the last analysis, political rather than economic. Mrs Thatcher is making an act of faith in the commonsense of the British people, on their willingness to accept reality as she sees it, and on her own ability to give them the leadership to express their real constructive will. Her speech yesterday spelt this out very clearly.

The dangers ahead are great; the people who can get higher wages are not necessarily those who will suffer unemployment later. The number of jobs will rise throughout this winter and recession will deepen. It is, indeed, likely to be winter of discontent. But for the mass of ordinary workers, the question is really whether they accept the definition of reality expressed by this Government's economic policy—or whether they will push their challenge to such a point that they are in full conflict with the elected government.

This will be the crucial test of leadership. Whatever happens, however, if these policies do fail, and the people insist on an alternative, there is very little reason to suppose that any alternative element of the Conservative Party could supply it.

Bernard Levin

Farewell to a genius in the house

"I cannot get used," wrote Logan Pearsall Smith, "to this vanishing-trick my friends have taken to playing." Fortunately, my own friend has not yet, on the whole, started to play it. But my heroes have been doing so for a long time now, and the latest was last week, when Carl Ebert died.

And who, the young will ask, was Carl Ebert? Carl Ebert, *meine Kinder*, was the greatest opera-director of my lifetime; perhaps the greatest there has ever been. And when you consider that the whole of the modern "producer's revolution" has taken place since I started going to opera, that Zeffirelli, Pasolini, Ponnelle, Karajan and the Wagnerians have all done their first opera-productions within that time-span, you will see that my claim of preeminence for Ebert is a considerable one. But it is not made lightly; and I believe it is justified.

The facts are fairly simple. Ebert came to this country from Germany soon after the Nazis came to power. By one of those accidents of history that go far towards showing that there are no accidents, he was one of four men, three of them fellow-exiles from Nazism and the fourth one of the most English Englishmen who ever lived, whose paths met in 1935 at a spot in Sussex of which until then nobody but its inhabitants had ever heard, but which the collaboration among that quarter was to make known throughout the civilized world. The place, of course, was Glyndebourne, and the other three men were Fritz Busch, the Glyndebourne Opera's first conductor, Rudolf Bing, its first general manager, and John Christie, its owner, inspirer and genius loci.

Ebert, who started as an actor (he used occasionally to take the speaking part of Pascha Selim in Glyndebourne productions of *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*) had already made a notable mark as a director in his native land. But it was at Glyndebourne that he made his reputation that was to carry his fame and his influence into virtually every operatic centre in the world.

Of those now legendary pre-war performances I cannot, of course, speak from first-hand knowledge, though some idea can be gained from the recordings: if you are inclined to believe that those who speak in raptures of that Golden Age tend to exaggerate, I would advise you to listen to John Brownlee singing *Fing'han dal rino*, when you will as solicitors advertising for missing heirs say, hear something to your advantage. But I first encountered Ebert's work in 1947, at the first Edinburgh Festival: the Glyndebourne Opera had just been reformed, but it had not yet started giving performances in its own home, and the seasons it did at Edinburgh before the Sussex ship was relaunched hit me with a revelatory force. That first year they did two productions, both directed by Ebert: *Figaro* and *Macbeth*. If I close my eyes I swear that I can, a third of a century later, conjure up not just the general impression, but single details. Indeed, I shall give an example, not to justify my claim but because it is symbolic of Ebert's genius, for reasons which I shall also give. In *Non più andrai*, Figaro has set Cherubino marching about the stage with a besom over his shoulder to represent the gun he will shortly be carrying. Suddenly, Susanna has an idea: she goes to a cupboard, rummages through it and emerges with an immense bushy. She falls into step behind Cherubino and, seizing her opportunity, claps it on his head.

Any imaginative director could have thought of that: what followed was pure Ebert. Cherubino had no mirror, and therefore did not know what thing was surmounted his head. He put up his hands to feel it: clasped the sides; then, in wonderment, walked his fingers further and further up the thing, eventually standing on tiptoe as if it would help him reach, until his hands finally got to the top

and met over the crown, at which half-fearful, half-proud, spread over (I can even remember who sang the that occasion—Giulietta Simionato), had simply listened to the music; Figaro is mercilessly teasing the young sprig, Mozart is telling us that from his induction into military life, I unqualified disaster, it will in fact more opportunities with the girls, no and the hat will make him look even a dashing young fellow.

I saw, over the years, three more productions of Figaro by Ebert, all of them once, and all of them as intense and as work, were full of similar understated perfectly translated into action. I remember another moment from that scene in one of the other Ebert Figaro productions: a mirror on the stage—glass—and as Cherubino was marching this time arm-in-arm with his torso suddenly caught sight of himself, tore out of Figaro's, and stopped to ad appearance; Narciso, Adonice, and I could never think of Ebert's business; it had that true organic growing naturally out of the dramatic music and the drama, which makes the feel that it could not have been done any other way. That is easy to say; and of far too many directors, being out of many cases. But of Ebert's artistic integrity was absolute. It was true and even in the rare production only think of one, as a matter of *Barber of Seville* in which the suit and coat of judgment, the fault of or purity of intention. And that those never fail cannot be said of many can be said of very few indeed. No instance, who saw Zeffirelli's production of *Falstaff*, will deny that the had acted throughout as the selfless of the opera; but who will have the to say the least of his causticness v Don Giovanni?

Ebert closed his career as artistic at Glyndebourne (though he returned one of two great productions later) still forward: for his farewell he chose, of his and Glyndebourne's beloved operas, but *Der Rosenkavalier*, which never before had been given there, and the first production of the work I saw. But I think that the Ebert I loved, and remember, best was the boume *Entführung* that he did in Fifties. One of the reasons for its lay in the designs of Oliver Messiaen, which constituted his greatest gift but the first itself embodied Ebert with the opera, for the sets and costumes as perfectly and naturally integrated music and the text as was Ebert's full realization of that Gesamtkunstwerk which Richard Wagner dreamed ever on a stage since I have been looking and achievements, in this country, or in the first production of the work I saw. And now he is gone. He had a plently long since, of course, and he in California. But until now many a his shock of white hair could occur seen among opera-house audiences. It will be seen no more, for in the opera-house in which he is even an appointed artistic director his place behind the scenes, collaborating with Busch, Oliver Messel and John Christie, productions of the endless stream operas that Mozart is writing for then there rest in as much peace as the opera-house allows its dedicated ser will not ask for more.

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The Baron who knew what he wanted

On June 24 and 25 Christie's are to devote two auctions to the art treasures of Baron Paul Hatzany, one of the most colourful and original figures to grace the London collecting scene in recent years.

The first sale is devoted to his Old Master drawings, including a Mantegna and a Rembrandt each of which is expected to sell for around £100,000. The second sale contains his bronzes and other works of art, the most distinguished piece being a late fifteenth century Tuscan bronze of a dancing woman estimated around £40,000.

Baron Hatzany came to England just before the Second World War, his Jewish extraction making life dangerous for him in Hungary where his family had owned extensive estates and patronised the arts.

Art collecting and horse racing were his special interests but, as Christie's catalogue points out: "the eye was just as keen for a pretty girl and the palate was just as discerning for a bottle of wine."

The Baron, who died in 1977, was not very popular with art dealers, for he preferred to buy at auction without their assistance or guidance. He was quite clear about what he wanted, having an acute and educated eye; some of his purchases were bargains but on other occasions he was prepared to pay a top market price.

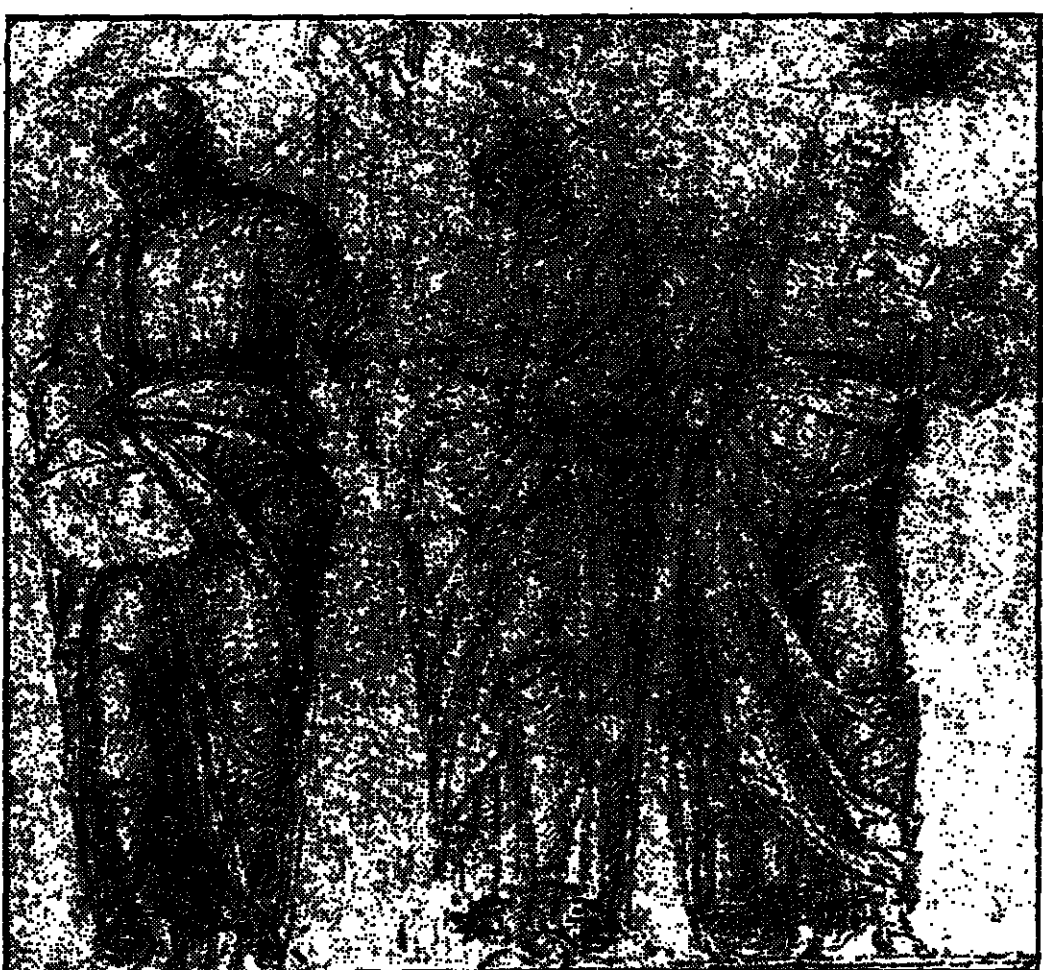
For instance, a delicious study of three heads by Tiepolo cost him £34 in 1946 while

he had to pay £540 for a Guardi capriccio two years later. The Guardi is only expected to be twice as expensive as the Tiepolo to June, at around £15,000-£20,000.

If his relations were cool with dealers, he counted many art scholars among his friends and the attributions of his art works have been carefully worked over. Thus his Mantegna drawing, a sheet of pen studies of saints, was catalogued as Bellini when he paid 14,800 guineas for it at Christie's in 1959; scholarly detective work has changed the attribution.

The fact that the Baron's scholar friends had suggested an attribution to Francesco di Giorgio for his fifteenth century bronze was at first treated with incredulity by Christie's sculpture expert, Dr Charles Avery—it was too big a name. Francesco di Giorgio was a Siennese architect, painter and sculptor of immense talent, an influence on Leonardo. But as Dr Avery worked on the piece he became more and more convinced that it was indeed by this artist, whose sculptural works are exceedingly rare. It is catalogued as "attributed to Francesco di Giorgio".

His selection of drawings and bronzes was very personal, sometimes made on grounds of historical or scholarly interest, and sometimes pure charm. The range of his landscape drawings is particularly notable. He begins with two delicate tree studies by the Florentine artist, Fra Bartolommeo, moves on to a land-



From the Baron's collection: Mantegna's Saint Andrew and two other Saints

scape by Pieter Breughel the Elder whose treatment as has been described as representing "a new phase in the evolution of landscape delineation", and adds one of the best landscape drawings known from the hand of Aelbert Cuyp and an equally exceptional Hubert Robert.

The bronzes include a number of very charming, naked ladies. There is a little German gilt bronze figure of the

sixteenth century, her pear-shaped anatomy with sloping shoulders, broad hips and plump tummy suggesting the style of Conrad Meit. She has an elaborate hairdo and an apple in each hand.

Three jewels of the Baron's art collection have already been sold to the nation: a Jacob and Esau, a Giovanni Bellini Madonna and Child and

a Francesco di Giorgio drawing of Adam and Eve.

Christie's have also sold two major paintings from his estate, the Renoir made that hung in his bedroom, *Nu dans l'eau* which sold for £250,000 in June, 1978, and a Pissarro *Madonna and Child* for £70,000 in December, 1978.

Geraldine Norman

Saleroom Correspondent

Volcanic sunset

Some remarkable sunsets could be observed over the British Isles in the next four or five days as a consequence of the violent eruption of the Mount St Helens volcano in Washington state, on the west coast of America.

Although it will be months before estimates can be made of the volume of material thrown into the atmosphere by the eruption, the event is already placed in the same league—albeit lower down—as Krakatoa, in 1883, the Mont Pelé calamity of Martinique 20 years later, and the explosion of Mount Agung in Indonesia in 1963.

To produce climatic variations of any significance the debris from a volcanic disturbance has to be shot into the upper layers of the atmosphere, or the stratosphere. Available

evidence on the influence of volcanic eruptions on the weather pattern indicates that very little of the millions of tons of dust thrown into the atmosphere stays suspended for more than a few hours.

The fact that about 1,000 ft of mountain top has been blasted away by the St Helens disruption provides a guide to the volume of material carried into the atmosphere with the cloud of volcanic gases.

The speed of the jet stream varies from 100 to 300 miles an hour from west to east, and particles caught in this layer

influence the colour of as well as providing to reduce the level of radiation reaching the

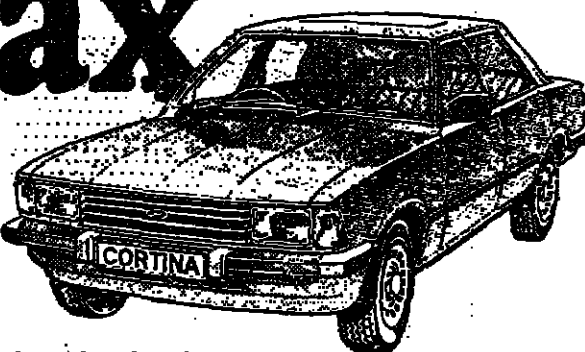
The way in which it may be modified by the from volcanoes is an understanding of the conditions showing a particular source as

The two natural this that are under scrutiny, matologists, as the visible clues of the weather patterns, are dust and variations in sky. Calculating the the changes to be attributed to these can be as a science.

Pearce

Scientist

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Potholes on the golden road

When the dust finally settles on the vexed question of whether or not British sportsmen should attend the Moscow Olympics, it will not only be the athletes who have suffered. A few other minor casualties will be found lying along the way licking their wounds.

One of them will be Frank Dupree, landlord of the Jolly Milkman pub at Mortlake, who will be wondering if his sponsored walk from John O'Groats was worth it; so will his customers, who forked out £4,000. Will he win the competition launched by Watneys for the most Olympic-minded pubman, now that the brewers do not want their name connected in any way with the ill-fated Moscow Games?

And what about the Thames Television film on the modern pentathlon, which its producer Michael Houldy has been patiently putting together for two years? It is reportedly an excellent film, comparing the lifestyles of a British and a Soviet athlete. Unfortunately its title, *Going For Gold*, has a strong Olympic flavour and Thames, like Watneys, have been infected by the current bout of nervous uncertainty.

In the case of Thames, there is the added factor of the forthcoming award of new television franchises, and the company that currently holds the lucrative contract for the capital's weekday viewing would not wish to upset a Government which is at present in a strongly anti-Moscovite mood.

And spare a thought for the parachute jumpers who back in April, on a phone call from Mark Phillips, leapt for gold

over Aldershot and raised £5,000 for the British equestrian team in the next four or five days as a consequence of the violent eruption of the Mount St Helens volcano in Washington state, on the west coast of America.

Two years ago, in the heady days of Opposition, Sir Geoffrey Howe roundly declared that a vote for Labour would be a vote for an increasingly seedy and scruffy society of declining standards. Now that he is actually in charge of the purse strings, he might care to do something about the disgusting state of the tunnel from the Commons to Westminster tube station, not to mention the horribly unkempt state of the paving stones across the road from Big Ben, used by countless thousands of tourists. Perhaps, in this era of rigid Tory monetarism, the lads who mend the pavements and clean up other people's dirt are already in the dolt queue.

Rank civility

I cannot say I was overwhelmed by your response to my request last week for a new name for the rank of police sergeant. You will recall the complaint of the constables that the force was run on too military lines, and that the rank should be humanized by the removal of parade-ground terminology.

The most popular suggestion was that "Sergeant" should become "Whistler", he being one up from Constable in your estimation, although there were rival bids from Gainsborough and Turner. Another suggestion was "Tanner", being one up from a copper, in which case I suppose the rank of inspector would become "Nicker".

Some of you could not get away from the militaristic, with Brigadier, Petty Officer and



Memories... and a warning

These two paintings by John Spencer-Churchill, to be exhibited at Chelsea Town Hall this summer, were done 34 years apart, in 1945 and 1979. They illustrate graphically the forest of fast-growing concrete that has sprung up to alter the skyline of the City of London, dwarfing the glories of Wren. Churchill hopes the juxtaposition will serve as a warning of what may happen to the view in the other direction, from his easel at the south end of Waterloo Bridge, should the Green Giant skyscraper ever arise opposite the Tate Gallery.

Staff Sergeant, although I liked the idea for abolishing differences in rank by promoting all constables to corporal. Several readers suggested "Warden", but that would cause confusion with the other kind who can stick tickets on your car but cannot arrest you on suspicion of murder.

There was a good crop of civilian, if not always civil, suggestions, including Police Yeoman, Principal, Chargehand, Guardian, Prester, Shielder, Zebracop, Proctor, Uncle, Dixon and Skipper—the last of which I have already used in a colloquial use.

My prize of a six-pound park-

ing fine goes to John York of Farnham, Surrey, who managed to get further away from the military with "Beadle", which as you all know is the name for a minor parish official charged with keeping order in church. Naturally there is a danger in going ecclesiastical; chief constables might insist upon being addressed as "Your Holiness".

Word games

Compilers of dictionaries are not the harmless drudges that Samuel Johnson made them out to be. Indeed, they are not above a few low tricks, such as rampant plagiarism, and the planting of totally spurious words to confuse other lexicographers.

One distinguished German publishing house makes a habit of planting a mine in every one of its dictionaries. In a recent one they introduced the plausible non-word *Omphalophobia*, which translates as "chronic fear of the navel", and were gratified to find it turning up in two other dictionaries.

Our own esteemed Oxford University Press has itself stooped to such a ruse. Tomorrow it publishes with the collaboration of the German Bibliographic Institute, the *Oxford-Duden Pictorial German-English Dictionary*, a work of some 27,500 items from each language. It ranges from the technical, with entries on space-flight and offshore drilling, to the mundane, such as sausages and hats, with plenty of words for the tourist.

Lurking among the pictures is a trap, a spurious entry involving a picture and a German joke. OUP are waiting to see if any reader spots it or, indeed, if it appears in any other dictionaries. To reveal it would, of course, spoil the game.

Alan Hat-

هكذا من الأصل

CATALONIA

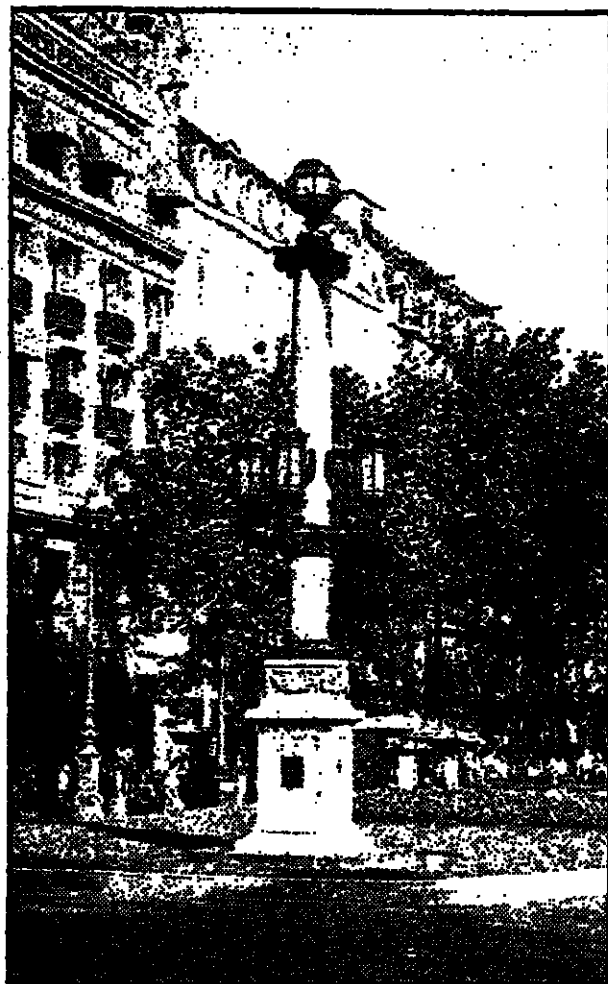
his report Harry Debelius surveys the most outward-looking region of Spain where home rule has been restored after four decades

going to govern for us, not just for those of us who are here. Señor Jol said in Barcelona after becoming elected President of the Catalan Government. He will have to, nevertheless, the autonomy of Catalonia, the Spanish Government survives.

sense, however, the even bigger. The of modern Spain's at in decentralized ent for all eligible depends on Cata-

gion is only one of via self-government death of General The Basque country ng its own affairs, so so fraught with dissent and political that it cannot serve example for other

doubtful whether res of Spain will be extent of home Catalonia expects use. Other regions o reach the Catalan autonomy, but most indispensed by their the organization, sense of nation- ch characterize this ally and culturally region. No matter. ul and prosperous in the framework shly harmonious re- with the central ut in Madrid, will ears that Spain is art and will be a the autonomy pro-



The beauty of Barcelona: The Ramblas and the Gothic cathedral.



The beauty of Barcelona: The Ramblas and the Gothic cathedral.

who delegated his rule over the Iberian lands to two different counts, thus sowing the seed of a separate identity for Catalonia. At the beginning of the tenth century, Count Borrell II failed to renew his feudal homage to the Carolingian monarchs, thus launching Catalonia on the road to independence.

campaigns against the Muslims and their work in organizing the administration of the country.

Carolan national day—La Diada (simply, the Day)—meant the loss of all remaining territories except those which form present-day Catalonia, and it also meant the definite suppression of the Generalitat until the present century.

way, without renouncing membership in the Spanish state.

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lights from Financial Year ended on December 31, and from Accounts at such date.

	Million pts.	Million pounds
al Stock	17,788	111.9
rves	41,186	259.0
Operating Assets	72,731	457.4
ts Under Construction	38,108	239.7
ating Revenues	19,847	124.8
ncome	1,524	9.6
Flow	3,610	22.7

gy Sold: 7,311.7 million KWH.

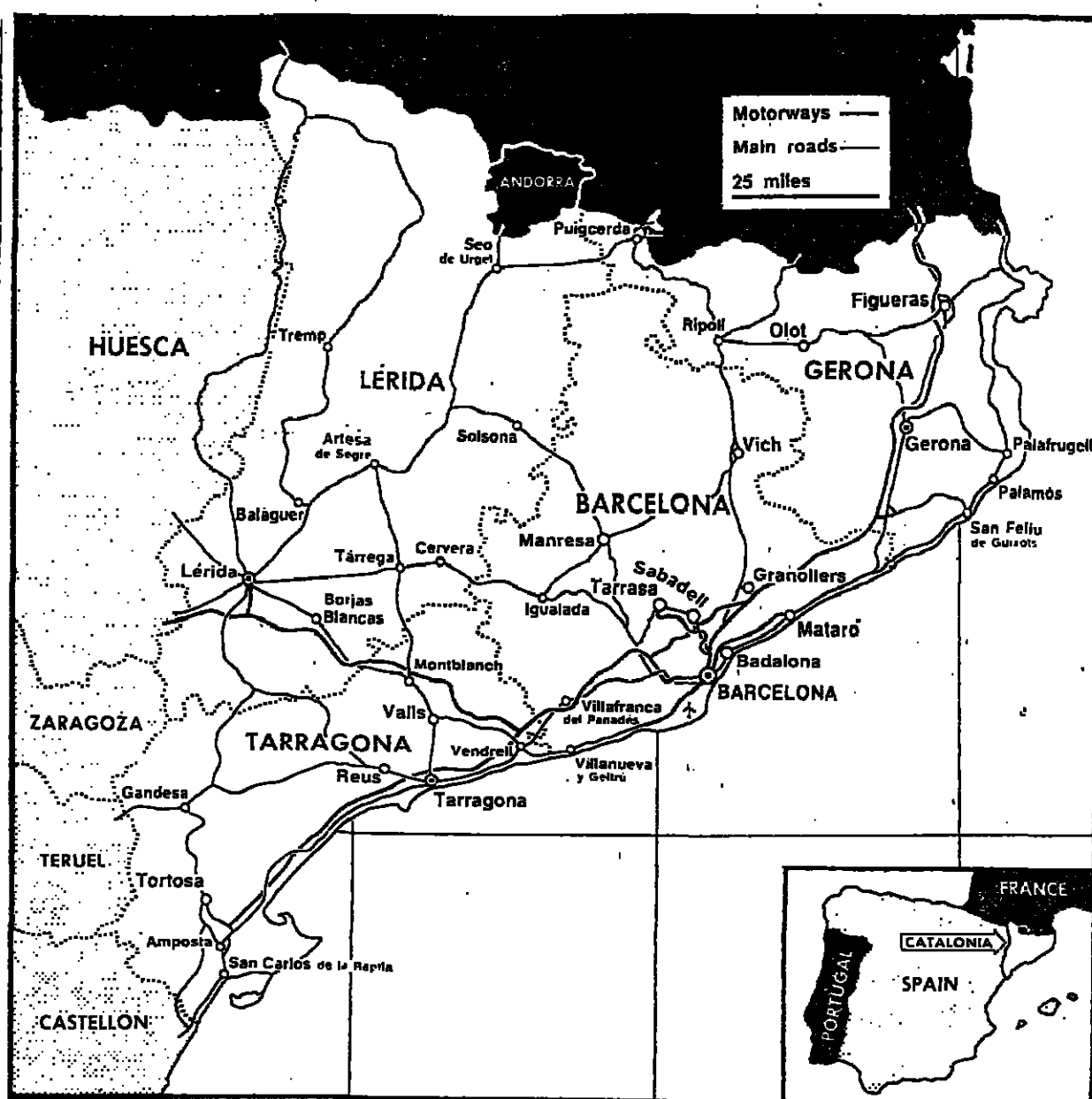
er of Subscribers: 412,373

er significant features of Enher.

uction Capacity	
ydroelectric	1,016.3 MW
ermal (Gas-Fuel Oil)	475 MW
nuclear	112 MW
mission Lines	1,679.9 KM
tribution Network	7,328.5 KM
former Capacity	5,874.4 MVA

ects under construction (Enher's share of its capacity).

oralets (Hydro-Electric Power Station)	206 MW
sco 2 (Nuclear Power Station)	372 MW
andellos 2 (Nuclear Power Station)	502 MW



Church seen as heavenly ombudsman

The spiritual heart of Catalonia is Montserrat, a monastery that has lasted a millennium, perched on a mountain ledge against a cluster of sharp grey peaks like Gothic spires.

Enthroned in the Benedictine monastery is the ancient statue of a dark-faced Virgin and Child which has become a symbol of the unity of the Catalan nation.

visitors: restaurants, shops, a motel, parking areas. During the period of the Civil War, 23 monks from Montserrat were killed by anarchists in Barcelona. They were among 930 Catalan merely this monastery—its century romanesque statue, priests, brothers and nuns still doing the same things.

Even with the advent of democracy and the return to home rule, the godless Catholic church in Catalonia, to look to it to carry on its traditional function as a kind of heavenly ombudsman, with no qualms about calling to task the powers that be. Nationalistic it is, but the church in Catalonia is no more allied to power today than it was under General Franco.

Nevertheless, the Catalans never lost their distinctive personality, and there was a rebirth of nationalist feeling in the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. In 1914 the Mancomunitat, a historic descendant of the old Generalitat, was formed. It carried out limited administrative functions until it was abolished in 1924 by the dictator Primo de Rivera.

On April 14, 1931, the same day on which the Second Spanish Republic was proclaimed in Madrid, Señor Lluís Companys, who was mayor of Barcelona, declared Catalonia a republic. Three days later, after negotiations with Madrid, he agreed to use the term "Generalitat" instead of "Catalan Republic" and Catalonia remained a part of the Spanish Republic.

That arrangement was ended when General Franco won the Spanish Civil War in 1939.

It was hard for the Catalan people to remain aware of their own history under the Franco regime, when the use of their written language was suppressed and the use of their spoken language was restricted. The language and traditions suffered, too, from the great influx of immigrants from other regions in the latter half of Franco's rule.

Yet Catalan speech and customs endured in the homes of many city-dwellers, and almost unbroken in the villages. These villages, particularly in the Pyrenees and along Spain's rugged and beautiful north-eastern coast, had long been the repository of the essence of Catalonia.

Until quite recent years, their poverty was a shield against the covertness of the quakers. The inaccessibility of some of the mountain towns also helped Catalonia to retain its own peculiar character.

Throughout the history of this land, a common faith served as a bond between the coasts and the high mountains—areas subjected to such distinct influences. Catalonia is dotted with Romanesque chapels, most of them in superb condition.

As a Catalan scholar observed: "Those churches are still there because for centuries the people did not have enough money to build new ones."

The monks played a vital role in the making of the Catalan nation. Even in this more sceptical age, the church has an important place in Catalan society, keeping up a crusade of mercy and justice. Ancient monasteries such as Montserrat, the spiritual heart of the land, Poblet, where Catalonia's kings are buried (including James the Conqueror), Santes Creus, the fortress abbey, and many others are still popular with excursion-loving Catalans.

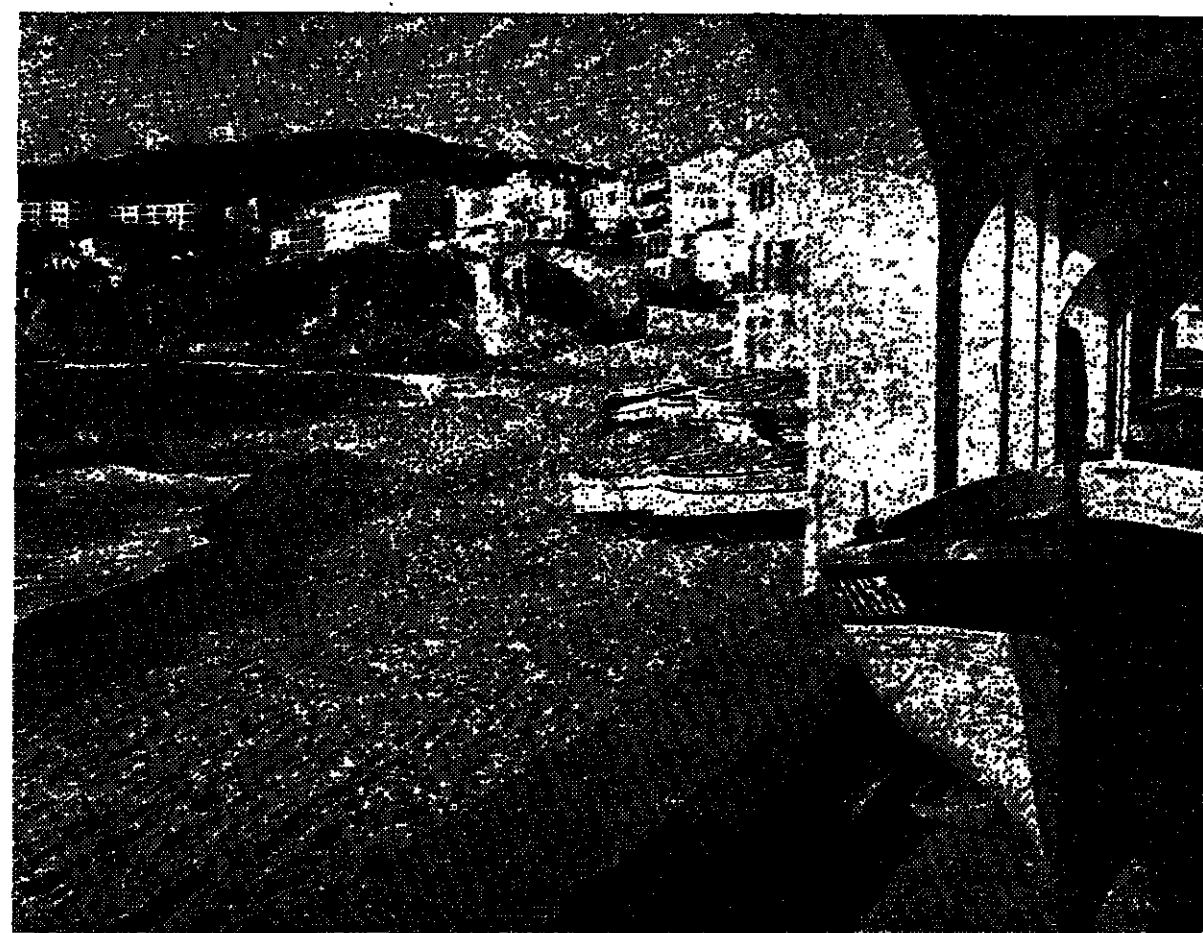
Above all, Catalonia is its people—hard-working, hard-bargaining perfectionists, and at the same time poetic, generous, patient, and fun-loving. They pride themselves on their *seny*, or sense of proportion, and tend to overlook the importance of their real zest for life.

That defeat, curiously commemorated ever since as the

continued on page IV

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Absorption of immigrants vital to Barcelona home rule

Home rule means "much more than mere decentralization: it is a basic tool to benefit Catalonia and its economy," according to

Senyor José Maria Figueras, President of the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Council of Catalan Chambers and president of the High Council of the Spanish Chambers of Commerce.

The energetic 50-year-old lawyer and political scientist sees a danger, however, that party interests might be put above the interests of the region.

Other economists agree. One Catalan banking executive put it this way: "Excessive political manoeuvring is a real danger. There are too many parties to make it easy to seek unity. We shall need a strong, stable government. Another threat is that ten-

sion between the Generalitat and the Madrid Government might arise to complicate things."

There is optimism in the Barcelona business community, despite Spain's grim economic picture and notwithstanding the possible pitfalls on the road to successful home rule. The triumph at the polls of Senyor Jordi Pujol, a successful banker as well as an ardent nationalist, is positive in the eyes of many businessmen who feared a victory of the left.

The new Honorable, as the Catalans refer to their President, once defined himself as "a Catalan nationalist who believes in a pattern of socially advanced democracy in the style of Western European countries."

He will have to make some concessions to the left in order to maintain the unity which he needs to govern

the region properly, but that may not be as hard as it looks. In the first place, Catalonia has always leaned left, and that is a fact of life which Senyor Pujol, notwithstanding his association with bankers and industrialists, has assimilated without shock. In the second place, his party's programme clearly states that he is in favour of the nationalization of certain enterprises which vitally affect the economy or essential public services.

Finally, tighter vigilance and control over multinationals, as well as other firms with predominantly non-Catalan capital, are consistent with the nationalistic nature of the party. Convergence and Union, and it will probably tend to favour the traditional backbone of the Catalan economy, the small- to medium-sized family-owned firms.

Catalonia, economically strong even in these trying

times, has great potential, and no one is more aware of that than the Catalans themselves. Economists and workers alike are convinced that if they can get things properly organized the region will remain one of the most prosperous parts of Spain and will climb up a few rungs from its present position in ninth place on the ladder of Europe's most important industrial regions.

The Catalans know that they have one big advantage over the Basque country: they do not have to contend with political violence.

One thing they must take into account, however, is the large immigrant population which does not speak Catalan and does not share their nationalistic zeal.

The fact that the Andalusian Socialist Party won two seats in the Catalan Parliament should be a warning to Senyor Pujol's "national-makers" that efforts must

be made to integrate the 1,500,000 to two million men, women and children who have come to live and work in Catalonia over the past two decades.

Possibly as much as half the region's workforce of two million is drawn from this non-Catalan community. Integration, long preached by Senyor Pujol, will have to be put into practice, otherwise passing over non-Catalans could lead to social, labour and political troubles.

Senyor Figueras is more enlightened than some Catalan businessmen in this regard. "We must make an effort to bring them into the picture," he said. "To say that the European-type bourgeois alone have made Catalonia what it is today is a gross error. The working class also made it what it is. The workers are important."

Unemployment is a matter of some concern, but it is

not higher than the national average of slightly over 10 per cent. Spain's other two highly industrialized regions, Madrid and the Basque country, both have higher rates than the average.

With a population estimated at about six million, Catalonia is like Madrid and the Basque provinces— one of the most densely populated parts of the country.

Most of Catalonia's industry is concentrated in the greater Barcelona area, and this makes a sound economy essential to the stability and progress of Catalonia. There are 771,000 industrial workers employed in Barcelona, more than in any other province in the country.

Per capita income of residents of Catalonia is 27 per cent higher than the Spanish average and approximately double that of Extremadura in the west

or Andalusia in the south. This region is responsible for a fifth of Spain's gross domestic product and for 26 per cent of the country's industrial production. The Catalans are also thrifter than their compatriots: 20 per cent of the money deposited in Spanish savings banks belongs to them, and no other region comes close to that figure.

The industrialists of Catalonia, with the help of immigrant workers, produce 99 per cent of the nation's typewriters, 91 per cent of the looms, 82 per cent of the cotton cloth, 76 per cent of the tractors, 61 per cent of the leather shoes, 60 per cent of the cement, more than half the books and nearly a third of the cars.

Of Spain's 1,562 companies with annual sales of more than 600m pesetas (£3.8m; 440 are in Catalonia). Yet being big is not always comfortable. The

automotive industry in particular is in trouble. Domestic car sales fell by nearly 6 per cent in 1979, while sales of other vehicles in Spain dropped nearly 9 per cent.

The Barcelona-based company Seat has in recent years been beset by labour troubles, stiffer competition from other manufacturers, obsolete production facilities and bureaucratic slow-

ness. Falling sales and growing stocks forced Seat to seek government permission this spring to lay off thousands of workers temporarily. The textile industry, on the other hand, is in reasonably good shape, after going through a period of modernization in the 1970s.

The chemical industry is growing and keeping pace with technological development abroad. But this calls for further investment at a time when money is short.

About 60 per cent of

Spain's many exports, the European Economic Community, the

With the Madrid Government already negotiating details, full membership of the EEC is not far off. Spain, and business Barcelona have taken note. In the opinion of the executive of the Banco

'Bubbly' benefit from EEC entry

"I am not worried about Spain getting into the EEC", one of Catalonia's chief wine exporters said. "What really worries me is not French chauvinism, but Spain's anti-chauvinism."

The speaker was Senyor Miguel Torres, patriarchal head of Bodegas Torres, a winery in Vilafranca del Penedès, south-west of Barcelona, to which even French connoisseurs take off their hats. He was addressing the fourth annual oenology seminar in Vilafranca, and his comment, although full of the very humour of the Catalan businessman, was no joke.

It is a Spanish trait—to which the Catalans are no exception—to disparage their own products and praise those from abroad. In some cases this attitude is justified by the poor quality and lack of variety of Spanish products compared with similar imported items, but such is not always so by any means.

Wine is an example, and one of considerable importance to Catalonia, which produces nearly 9 per cent of all Spain's wine, including some of its best-quality table

wines, almost all of its sparkling wines for export, and a great many of its wine-based aperitifs.

Vineyards occupy 10 per cent of Catalonia's arable land and 30,000 of the 179,000 Catalans employed in farming and fishing make their living from the grapevine. Many others work in wineries or in sales organizations which market the wines.

Senyor Torres is not alone in his fear that the levelling effect which entry into the EEC will have on domestic and imported wines will hurt Spain's wine producers. Much has been written about French concern over competition from Spain, but from the Spaniards' point of view the situation may be even more serious.

French wines enjoy considerable prestige throughout the world and Spanish wines on the whole do not. More important, the Spanish people are not aware of the relative quality of some of their own wines; given the opportunity, they would probably buy French wines, simply because they are French, without comparing the quality of certain Spanish

wines with that of certain French wines. Since domestic sales are far greater than exports, the vintners' concern is a serious one.

On the other hand, there may be wine-makers in Catalonia who will benefit from Spain's entry into the Community. They are the makers of the bubbly stuff, Catalonia produces 90 million bottles of sparkling white wine a year, 12 per cent of which is exported. Spain's lower-priced product, often of good quality, competes fiercely with champagne from France. When the barriers are finally let down, it can be assumed that champagne, which gave the name to the drink, will remain more expensive than even the most palatable of what the locals refer to as *Xampany Catalan*, and as a result the people who turn the bottles in the cellars in Vilafranca and in places like Sant Sadurn d'Noya will be assured of continuing employment.

Spain's biggest privately-owned holding company, Rumasa, is betting on the effervescence of this part of the Catalan wine trade. After the takeover of two of the most reputable brands—Castellblanch and Segura Viudas—Rumasa, headed by Spain's richest man, according to tax returns, Senyor

José Luis Matens, now controls 16 per cent of the production and 20 per cent of the export of Spanish sparkling white wine.

The lack of a local council to control the quality of this product, such as the award the *Appellations Contrôlées* in France and the designations of origin which guarantee Spanish table wines from Catalonia, from the famous Rioja district and from certain other parts of Spain, could eventually undermine the prestige of the sparkling wine produced in Spain.

Wine may be the most intoxicating part of Catalonia's agriculture but it is, after all, only a part, and certain less romantic aspects, such as the extensive rice paddies around Tarragona, the fruit orchards of Lleida and the lettuce of Llobregat, can hardly be overlooked. For one thing, the fact that agriculture generates less than 4 per cent of the gross domestic product of Catalonia does not mean it can be dismissed. A significant part of the region's industry and exports depends on the farms. Catalonia produces nearly 23 per cent of the country's olive oil (and Spain is Italy's nearest rival for the title of the leading olive oil producer) and more than half the country's dried fruits, for example.

Farm income, measured in terms of the sales of farm products to wholesalers, is a poor yardstick for judging the importance of agriculture. Farmers have been suffering for many years as a result of government policies designed to promote industry. To the detriment of rural Spain there has been a big shift of population from rural to urban areas, and Catalonia is one of the regions where this shift is most pronounced.

Farms, ranches and orchards in many parts of Spain have been abandoned. Integration into the EEC will make it essential to cut costs and improve quality in the production and distribution of farm products. If French farmers are so upset about the competition of Spanish fruits that they periodically overturn and burn loads full of produce from Spain, they will be very upset indeed when the Catalan Government puts into effect the agricultural programme announced by the president of the Generalitat, Senyor Jordi Pujol. Properly carried out, it should not only improve the quality of life in farming towns and villages, it should also make for more quantity and more consistent quality in agricultural output.

Not just sun, sand, sex

When a region somewhat larger than Belgium, and with six million inhabitants, achieves such popularity as a tourist destination that it has an annual invasion of between 10 million and 12 million foreign visitors, the repercussions are inevitably significant. Catalonia, having important road and rail links with France, and extensive international air-line connections, as well as the port of Barcelona, rapidly established itself from the 1950s as Spain's first popular mass tourist area.

Its northernmost resort area, the Costa Brava, was once a perfectly unspoiled stretch of nearly 150 miles of coastline, much of it, as the name suggests, being rocky and rugged, interspersed with a variety of beaches and inlets. By the 1930s, its beauty was known only to Spanish holiday-makers and a small number of foreign artists and writers who were the first to discover it.

When Rose Macaulay arrived there in the late 1940s, to follow Spain's coastline collecting notes for her classic book *Fabled Shore*, she wrote with great delight: "The Costa Brava has been, so far, preserved from cosmopolitan smartness; there are none of those trashy amusements and entertainments, piers and pavilions, gramophones, casinos and smart hotels that vulgarize the French Riviera."

"Such dangers" she considered remote. Yes, in fewer than 20 years, many of the coast's prettiest villages have been transformed—many, unfortunately, scarred by an ugly rash of multi-storey hotels and apartment blocks, mostly designed without respect for local architecture or ambience.

Typical of these is Lloret, an overgrown resort with good beaches, which has some 7,000 inhabitants, but whose 186 hotels and pensions can accommodate about 28,000 visitors. Lloret is one of the most popular "package" destinations for tourists seeking a fairly cheap holiday.

A typical 14-day holiday in Lloret, with half board, including air fare, costs from about £160 in May to £200 in the peak summer weeks. Even cheaper, at Salou on the Costa Dorada, there is a similar holiday from £130 in May (nearly £190 in August).

Tour operators generally reported a drop in bookings to Catalan resorts of 20 to 25 per cent during the past two years. They had noted a rapid recovery since January—and undoubtedly those full and unusual hotels, the making late bookings should find good bargains. Two is built in its own gardens years ago Thomson Holidays dropped Costa Brava winter holidays from its programme "because the climate then is warmer and generally better on the owners and president of Costa Blanca", but they continue to do well with skiing holidays at Pyrenean resorts like La Molina. Catalonia's pioneer resort which from the Costa del Sol were

welcomed skiers before the First World War.

Senyor Jordi Petit, director-general of tourism at the Generalitat, told me in Barcelona recently: "The days of euphoria are over and competition from other countries is very severe. Seaside hoteliers say they have suffered a decline in occupancy of up to 30 per cent, but we notice an increasing number of individual travellers—mainly coming by road, from France and Germany especially."

Senyor Petit criticized tour operators for being "only by price, far less by quality."

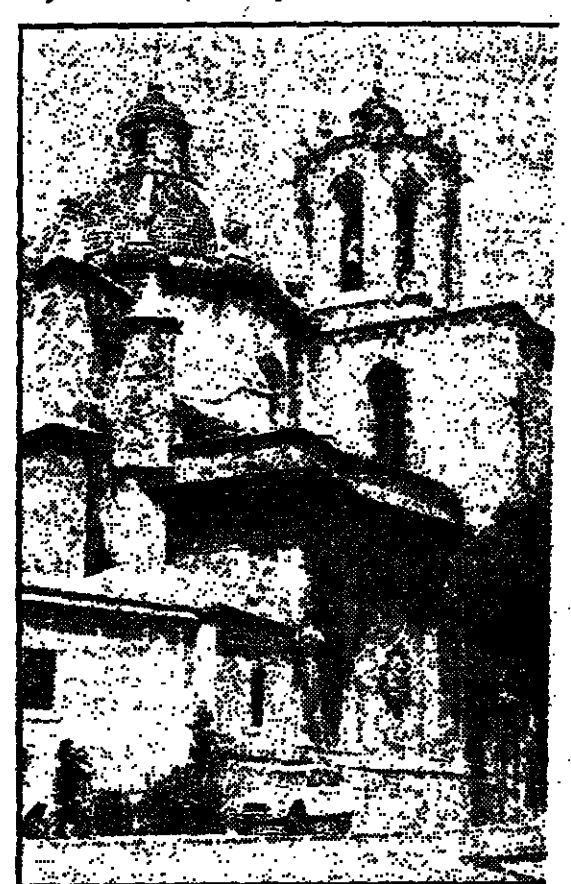
He said the Costa Brava had been "indiscriminately promoted, with undue emphasis on sun, sand and sex. We must sell it in a more sophisticated way, and also encourage tourists to enjoy our countryside and mountains, as well as our art, culture and folklore."

In their haste to reach the sea, most visitors miss such Catalan treasures as Girona, whose Gothic cathedral, with the widest nave in the world, is only one of its many superb ancient buildings. Wine lovers driving through Catalonia may like to visit Codorní, the largest sparkling wine cellars in the world.

Not far from Figueras, a lively town on the way to the French frontier (which now has a well arranged Salvador Dali museum) the medieval castle of Perelada combines a wine museum, a remarkable library of ancient manuscripts and antiquarian books and cellars where the castle's wines can be tested.

From here it is an easy drive to one of the least spoiled places, the dazzling white harbour town of Cadaqués, which is reached by a tortuous mountain road, passing first through the much developed resort of Rosas. Cadaqués, unlike Rosas, has no splendid long sandy beaches—a magnet for mass tourism. You need to take a boat out to find tiny bays, with beaches backed by olive groves and fir trees—and there is wonderful underwater fishing in the rocky inlets around the coast. Salvador Dali lives in a beautiful waterfront house at Port Lligat, a mile away, and the Club Méditerranée has built a small holiday village there, carefully respecting the local style of architecture. Galleon Travel arranges painting holidays in Cadaqués, which for its 1,270 inhabitants can claim two museums and five art galleries. In summer it has a fine music festival.

The famous music festival of S'Agaró will be held this summer for the twenty-fifth time in the gardens of one of the region's most beautiful and unusual hotels, the Rostal de la Garina. This is built in its own gardens years ago Thomson Holidays dropped Costa Brava winter holidays from its programme "because the climate then is warmer and generally better on the owners and president of Costa Blanca", but they continue to do well with skiing holidays at Pyrenean resorts like La Molina. Catalonia's pioneer resort which from the Costa del Sol were



The twelfth-century cathedral at Tarragona Costa Dorada, a Catalan treasure missed by package-tour visitors.

likely to occur in his region. Juan Vives, vice-president of the local tourist office, said: "In I believe we shall have problems of civil disorder here." He welcomed the recent sojourn of some of the past agreement with the unions were very understanding guaranteeing peace in the industry this season. Senyor

Joyce Rac

Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña, S.A.

Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña, S.A. (FECSA) is a Spanish corporation engaged in the production, transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity. FECSA's headquarters are located in Plaza de Cataluña 2, Barcelona. The company was founded in 1951 by six Spanish banks: Banco Central, Banco de Santander, Banco Pastor, Banca March, Banco de Aragón and Banco de Valencia. As a result of rapid growth, FECSA is today the third largest electric utility in Spain and the largest in Catalonia, the geographic zone which it serves.

FECSA's shares are actively traded in the three major stock exchanges in Spain (Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao):

MAIN TECHNICAL FIGURES		(provisional)	
	1970	1979	
Installed capacity (MW)	1388.0	2989.0	
Transmission and distribution network (km)	25176.0	33838.0	
Transformation capacity (kVA)	6482.0	14310.0	
Number of customers	1430.0	1886.0	
Connected Capacity (MW)	2815.0	7012.0	
Electrical Power Production			
—Hydraulic	2166.0	2821.0	
—Thermal	2720.0	6101.0	
—Nuclear	—	713.0	
MAIN FINANCIAL FIGURES (in million Ptas.)			
Fixed Assets	31387.5	314409.3	
Reserves	7318.6	111744.3	
Capital	13596.2	54634.8	
Turnover	6493.7	36161.1	
Cash-flow	3139.9	10661.9	
Profit before taxes	1961.5	6519.9	

TECHNICAL ASPECTS
The main figures for production and consumption of electricity in Spain as well as FECSA's are shown in the following table:

	1970	1979	Growth*
(millions of kWh)			
Production	52.793	102.437	7.64
FECSA	4.886	9.635	7.84
Consumption	51.280	95.064	7.10
FECSA	5.914	10.921	7.05

* Compound annual growth rate.

In order to meet the increasing energy demand, FECSA built thermal plants using fossil fuels (coal and fuel oil plants) reaching an installed capacity of 1983 MW between 1957 and 1977.

In 1972, FECSA started operating in the nuclear energy field with the Vandellós 1 nuclear plant (500 MW); this plant belongs to a corporation in which FECSA has a 23% share.

In order to increase FECSA's participation in this field, two groups of nuclear plants are being built at Ascó. Of these two groups, FECSA owns 100% of the first and 40% of the second.

Each group will have an installed capacity of 930 MW. The first will start working around the end of 1981, the second group 18 months later. FECSA's estimated total investment will be 65,000 million pesetas in the first Ascó group and 30,500 millions in the second one.

FECSA is also participating with an 8% in the construction of a new group located in Vandellós; this last group is almost identical to the groups of Ascó and will start producing by 1986. A third group in Vandellós similar to the second one, which would be 100% FECSA's, is being studied at the moment.

Because of the high increases in the price of oil during recent years, FECSA is considering the diversification of its production sources, therefore the viability of coal plants is under consideration.

ENTERING INTO THE nuclear field implies a big investment effort and therefore a development of FECSA's financial resources, determining a specific financial structure.

FECSA has frequently increased its capital, provided that, as said, its shares are traded on the major Spanish stock exchanges; in this way FECSA obtains financial resources which can be added to its own generated resources in order to meet part of its investment programmes. Also, in the domestic market, FECSA has made public issues of registered bonds which have been an important financial source in recent years, reaching the amount of 51,700 million pesetas between 1970 and 1979.

For its long term financing, FECSA has also approached the following international sources:

—Suppliers' credits for the import of foreign goods for the construction of power plants and purchase of transformation and transmission equipment.

For FECSA this is an important financial source, since for instance, Westinghouse, the American corporation, is the supplier of its two principal plants which are currently under construction—ASCO I and ASCO II Nuclear Plants. In that way FECSA can count on the Eximbank and some other leading American banks for the financing of the imports.

—The international money market, from which FECSA has obtained an important proportion of its financial resources in the last decade. From this source, FECSA has obtained credits in different currencies (\$ DM, Sfr., and Yen), the main ones being:

- 100 million \$ from The Chase Manhattan Limited in 1978.
- 130 million \$ from The Bank of America Co. Ltd. in 1979, and

a loan agreement with the Citicorp International Group for an amount of \$200 million which is about to be signed.

FECSA has also obtained two credits in the Yen Japanese market, one from The Nippon Credit Bank Ltd., and the other from The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. for an amount of 18.5 and 12 billion yen respectively.

In 1977, FECSA made a private placement of bonds for an amount of 33 million Swiss francs.

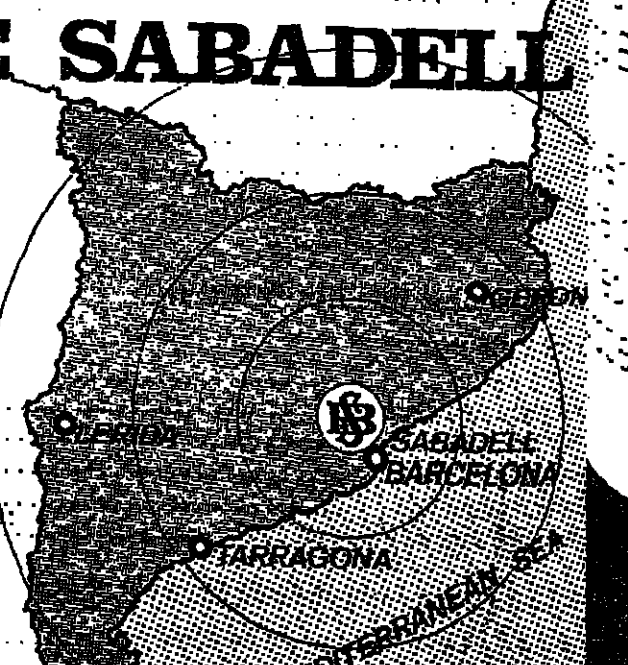
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Where artists have a will to exist

St George and his fire-breathing dragon are among many things which Britain and Catalonia have in common. Catalans honour the memory of their patron saint, San Jordi as they call him, on April 23 in the customary fashion, by giving a rose and a book to someone dear to them.

That traditional act says a great deal about the cultural refinement of this region, which is undeniably the most cosmopolitan, outward-looking region of Spain and the one which is more often than not in the forefront of art, literature and music. With irrepressible pride, Professor Josep Maria Ainaud de Lasarte, historian, lawyer and member of the Catalan Parliament, speaks of his land's "disproportionate cultural influence". His claim can hardly be disputed. It is obvious that little Catalonia, covering only 30,000 sq km (about the size of Albania), looms large on the world cultural map.

Señor Joan Oro, the biochemist, who is one of the chief researchers for the North American Space Agency, has returned to his native Catalonia as a member of the regional Parliament, and he has a special project in mind. As a farmer's son, he wants to show Catalan farmers how to make the most of technological advances.

Alicia de Larrocha, one of the world's greatest pianists, is a Catalan. Painter Joan Miró was born in Catalonia, though he now lives in Mallorca (an island which once formed part of the Catalan empire). Salvador Dalí is a native and he lives in the picturesque seaside town of Cadaqués. Pablo Picasso, although born in Málaga, spent his formative years in Barcelona, and many critics consider that he painted some of his best work there. Opera-singer Montserrat Caballé and musician Pau (Pablo) Casals put their native Catalonia at the summit of music.

Doctors Ramon and Ignacia Barquer, father and son, made Barcelona a leading centre of eye surgery. Biologist August Pi Sunyer, during years of exile in Venezuela, reflected honour on this, his home region. Carmen Amaya, one of the greatest of Gipsy flamenco dancers, came from the

Costa Brava. Xavier Cugat, a written language in the twelfth century. Although perhaps two million immigrants from Catalonia (mostly immigrants from the French regions) do not speak it, it never ceased to be the commonly spoken language, even under General Franco, when it retreated into the homes but did not disappear.

Catalan is spoken in an area more than twice the size of the present region of Catalonia, which lies in a small triangle in the north-east corner of the Iberian Peninsula, the sides of which run from Cape Cervera on the Mediterranean westward to the valley of Aran in the Pyrenees, then roughly south from there to the Ebro river delta, and finally up the coast again to the French border near Cap de Creus.

It is the official language in tiny Andorra, the nation that nestles high in the Pyrenees between France and Spain, as it is in the newly autonomous Catalonia. It is the spoken language of the French Roussillon area, sometimes spoken of as North Catalonia, and of a fringe area of Aragón just west of the Catalonia border. It is also the language of the rest of Spain's eastern coast inhabitants as far south as Murcia, of the Balearic Islands and of part of Sardinia.

Intrigued as they are with their past, the Catalans live very much in the present. "Catalans Vivem", the socialist historian, contrasts his people with the French, who, he said, were guided by reason, the Germans, whose driving force was metaphysics, the English, an empirical people, the Italians, whose driving force was intelligence, and the Castilians, who were impelled by mysticism. In Catalonia, he claimed, the main driving force was the will to exist.

In the troubled 1930s, when anarchists took over the monastery of Montserrat, the spoken language of art, manuscripts and artefacts, it was a poet, Ventura Gassol, then cultural councillor of the Generalitat, who succeeded, through difficult negotiations, in saving the treasure. Seated in a wheelchair in the visitors' gallery, the aging poet was an honoured guest when Catalonia officially recovered its political and cultural identity at the opening session of the new Parliament.

Another significant project which Señor Pujol and other Catalans made possible was the *Gran Enciclopedia Catalana*, a 15-volume encyclopedia in Catalan which experts consider extraordinary in terms of its thorough documentation. The work was started in 1970 and the final volume is to be published in Barcelona this year. Its importance lies in the fact that the keystone of Catalan culture is the language. Like the tongues spoken in surrounding areas, Castilian Spanish and French, Catalan is a romance

language. It first appeared as a written language in the twelfth century. Although perhaps two million immigrants from Catalonia (mostly immigrants from the French regions) do not speak it, it never ceased to be the commonly spoken language, even under General Franco, when it retreated into the homes but did not disappear.

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Culture is not encased in glass

Barcelona is "the flower of the world's beautiful cities, pride of Spain, gift and delight of its inhabitants, and refuge of foreigners". If anything has changed about Barcelona since Cervantes expressed that opinion, it has been only for the better. Barcelona is like a non-stop fiesta; it is a major port, and an important commercial and cultural centre.

Although a metropolis of four million people, Barcelona has many places for pedestrians rather than cars. In other respects, too, it is a city of human dimensions, where culture is not something encased in glass but rather a living, developing thing. It is a place which combines the ancient and the modern with unusual harmony.

Avant-garde ideas simmer in the dark, narrow streets of its Gothic quarter. Live jazz waits and thumps through medieval courtyards which may once have echoed to the sounds of troubadours. Barcelona is a marvellous synthesis, where the colours never clash, where the most disparate philosophies coexist. A city long accustomed to invaders and innovators, Barcelona takes everything in its stride.

Its fourteenth-century cathedral, in slim-spired Catalan Gothic style, embraces a palm-shaded patio with a pissing, a pond full of bookish geese watered by a spitting iron frog, shouting children splashing in moss-matted fountains, zany goyles, greenery, and a side chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Light (with a sign explaining that she is the patron saint of workers in the electrical trade).

In front of the cathedral on any Sunday morning, matrons, spy old men in black, and youths in blue jeans join hands to dance the *sardana*, an easy, folk dance which is anything but a fossil of folklore. The *sardana* lives, apparently quite compatible with the frenetic dances which some of the same people will perform later in the day in the city's booming discotheques. Spontaneous and universal in Catalonia, the *sardana* is probably as popular today as it was in the present dancer's great-grandfather's time, and the Catalans are so pleased with it that they frequently drag surprised foreign tourists into the moving circles to share the fun.

On the other side of the cathedral, exhibits in the Casa Forés, one of the city's many museums, are likely to overflow into the Plaza del Rei (King's Square), as they did early this spring when a bright orange cloth sun, suspended like an awning in the middle of the square, tempted photographers to lie on their backs on the stone pavement to have that sun in their pictures.

Not far from there is the Gothic chapel of San Agueda, where Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand received Columbus, and the hearth of Indians whom he presented to them as a curiosity, on his return from his first voyage to America. Taking no chances, the Catholic monarchs had the Indians baptized immediately in the cathedral.

A statue of Columbus stands on a tall pylon at the foot of the tree-lined Ramblas boulevard, dominating the port. But, for obscure reasons, he seems to be pointing south rather than west. A replica of one of his caravels is permanently moored at the dock beneath his feet, and it serves as a floating museum—quite often in the shadow of a modern warship from America's Sixth Fleet.

The Ramblas, a broad boulevard with a wide centre pavement for pedestrians, stretches from the port north-west. On Sundays, flower stalls frame the Ramblas with patches of red, yellow and green. A river of humanity streams around bookstalls, preaching political zealous, news-stands, and stalls full of squawking, brightly coloured birds. Little boys and girls run perilously between drink-laden tables in a sidewalk café.

Most museums are open on Sunday mornings, and there are enough good museums in Barcelona to fill up a year of Sundays. One of the outstanding ones is the Picasso Museum, inside a rather sombre

old building on Moncada Street. Many of the early canvases of the master, painted when he lived in Barcelona, are on display here.

A short walk through mostly shady narrow streets leads to an open-air art market where painters and ceramists show their work, also on Sunday mornings, in the San José Oriol Plaza. There are no Picassos here, but there might be a masterpiece of a future Picasso with a price which depends on the buyer's bargaining ability. For hobbyists, there is a weekly open-air stamp and coin market at the Plaza Real.

Not all Barcelona's architectural gems are very old. The still unfinished Temple of the Holy Family, the master work of Barcelona's famous and unorthodox architect, Antoni Gaudí, may still be being built in the next century. Other Gaudí buildings are scattered throughout the city, and young people cluster over his brightly coloured mosaic creations in Guell Park.

Barcelona has several big parks, a good zoo, two bullrings, two first-division

Spanish football teams, Spain's principal opera house, and a year-round schedule of exhibitions and concerts. One of the most striking concert halls is the art-nouveau Palau de Música, where polychrome ceramic mosaics, larger than life-size, lean out from stage walls over the performers' shoulders.

In keeping with the universal outlook of its inhabitants, Barcelona also cares for more carefully tastes. Many good restaurants serve not only Catalan specialties such as *butifarra*, a kind white sausage, with mushrooms, but the cuisine many nations. There are prices for every pocket, too.

You can get a three-course meal, with wine and beer for as little as 57p in 1 back streets near the Plaça Real, or you can pay more than £6 for one bowl of soup at a well-known restaurant at the foot of the Ramblas.

You can take the cable which dangles over the port and sweeps up to a vantage point in Montjuich Park known as the Balcon Miramar (Seaview Balcon).

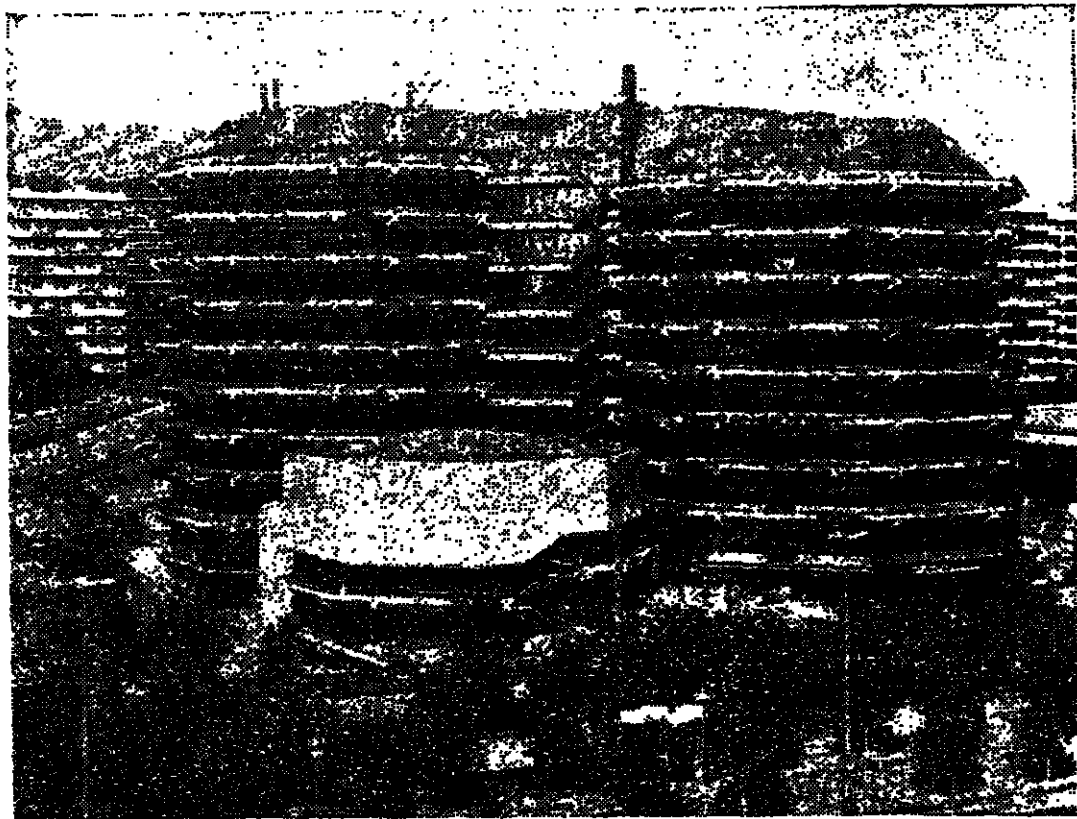
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The heavenly ombudsman

continued from page 1

the lack of freedom in Spain. The Caudillo must have thought twice about his official support for the Catholic church when in the 1960s a Capuchin friar defied the might of Madrid by allowing students to gather in his church in Sarria to form the first—and forbidden—free students' union, then open to all, then closed and steadfastly refused permission for police to enter. What has gone down in modern Spanish history as the *Capuchinada* set a precedent which endured long after police stormed into the church against the priest's wishes and arrested the dissidents.

In the 1940s, when those who spoke Castilian occupied every position of even minor importance in the administration, and the use of Catalan was forbidden in official affairs and greatly discouraged in commerce, the priests of Catalonia—and especially the Capuchins, most of whom are natives of the region—carried out a vital cultural task by continuing to minister to the people in Catalan. Sermons and catechism classes were then the only public manifestations of the people's language.

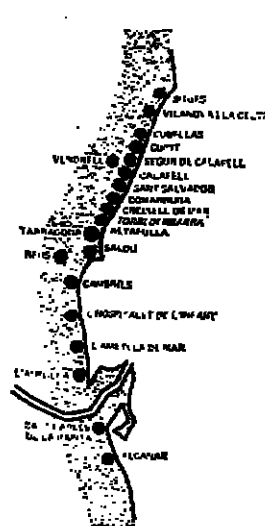
Later, the first publications in Catalan under the rule of General Franco appeared. They were also the work of clergy. Men of the cloth were the only ones in a position to bring Catalan out of the homes and into print, because church publications were subject to ecclesiastical but not civil censorship.

Under the dictatorship this abbey, as well as other abbeys and churches throughout the land of Catalonia, served as a meeting place and refuge for those who were committed to the struggle for democracy. The church is still involved in efforts to right injustices.

"Human rights are not yet fully respected in Spain," one prominent Catalan man of the cloth insisted. "I have intervened privately, never publicly, with the authorities in a few cases. Other members of the church have done the same. There are still clear cases of police brutality, some of them becoming aware of how some people have been turned into psychological wrecks."

"It leaves a very bad taste in my mouth," he added, "when the politicians keep quiet about such abuses. This democracy is still quite weak. The new mentality of the church in Catalonia is to be present in the real life of the land, in the society as it is."

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PUBLIC PAY POLICY

Geoffrey Howe may well be surprised by some of the reaction to the speech that he delivered to the annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry on Tuesday. His words do not reflect the view that he was in any way moving towards an end of negotiations with the union movement. He said in some ways to be given less than the Prime Minister and some other members of the Government. Mrs. Thatcher, for example, went out in the way of the Conservative Conference last autumn to that her door was always open to trade unionists, but that it was for the government to decide on policy. On Tuesday, Sir Geoffrey did not offer any such reassurance. He said that the government was "willing and anxious to discuss... (pay restraint) ... the TUC and with anyone who is willing to listen".

It is difficult to see how the government could have hoped that facing up to this politically awkward truth could be avoided by leaving the settlement of pay to bodies like the Clegg Commission and to the workings of pay research units and other "objective" measurements of comparability. It may have hoped that facing up to this politically awkward truth could be avoided by leaving the settlement of pay to bodies like the Clegg Commission and to the workings of pay research units and other "objective" measurements of comparability.

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FEDERAL CANADA INTACT

Mr. Trudeau and his friends and allies will be heartily glad of relief at the result of the referendum. The federal government has been carrying out a policy of "Quebecisation" since the election of Mr. Trudeau in 1969. It has been a policy of "Quebecisation" since the election of Mr. Trudeau in 1969. It has been a policy of "Quebecisation" since the election of Mr. Trudeau in 1969.

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YOUTH KOREA UNDER ITS MILITARY

The present prospect is that South Korea will have exchanged President Park for General Chun Doo Hwan, who first effected a coup within the army last December to gain for himself the Defence Security command and then added control of the Korean CIA last month. He, too, like the powerless President Choi, talks of democracy but it must await the day when discipline has been restored, stability has been regained and an obedient population responds to government in the way that Korea's totalitarian traditions have dictated in the past.

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The fact, however, is that these processes are inherently inflationary in themselves. Comparability, in the nature of things, always produces recommendations for levelling up, never for levelling down. Each group of workers seeks to restore comparability not at some common point of time in the past, but with the point when it was enjoying its own relative advantage over others. Negotiators demand the restoration of comparable earnings, or the restoration of real earning power, whichever is the higher. And so on.

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What a glorious cascade of common sense from my former Treasury colleague Leo Piatky (May 10) on the virtues of small organizations, provided they are of high quality, effective and dedicated. The Piatky principles ("Let us have no nonsense" and "Leave good things alone") would have delighted the great Edward Bridges whom I often heard, as his private secretary in the late 1940s, expressing similar sentiments.

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The Army in N Ireland

From Mr David Morrison
Sir, Pat Arrowsmith's article (May 15) demands that the Army be withdrawn from Northern Ireland. On the face of it this demand springs from a concern for "human rights" there. But although a catalogue is given of Army excesses—true or untrue, I don't know—there is no mention whatsoever of punishment or execution carried out (and publicly admitted) by the IRA. Given that the latter are sure to continue and increase if the Army leaves, it is surely incumbent upon someone who purports to base policy on a concern for "human rights" to take into account the activities of the IRA.

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Sanctions against Iran

From Mr Nicholas de Jongh
Sir, The decision to drop retrospective trade sanctions against Iran is correct. While the efficacy and morality of the issue are debatable, there is no doubt at all that British exporters are facing unprecedented difficulties in world markets. To force companies, for political reasons outside their control, to renege on contracts entered into in good faith and on which resources have already been used, is wasteful, pointless and damaging to their reputations.

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An Arab's view of London

From Sir Patrick Macrory
Sir, Mr Ali Mousha Tarabassi's sad letter (May 19) reporting the hostility that he has met with in this country calls not only for sympathy but for an explanation of our boorish behaviour. I can think of several reasons:—
a) rightly or wrongly, the British believe that the Arabs in general have in recent years become immensely rich, not because of any special virtue or hard work on their part but simply because they have the good fortune to live in lands beneath whose surface there is oil in abundance; in the extraction of that oil the entrepreneurial risk-taking and all the technological skill has come from the West; the Arabs have done nothing, except jack up the price, thereby fuelling our inflation, and the richest of them are now over here buying up hotels, country houses, etc., at ludicrous prices; the idle rich as the Arabs now seem to us, will always arouse envy;

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Somali refugee crisis

From the Chairman and Council of the Anglo-Somali Society
Sir, Mr Richard Leakey's article (May 5) about the Somali refugee crisis. However, the situation is now deteriorating at a rapid rate and some of the latest facts emerged at a meeting held at the House of Commons on the 19th.

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Famine relief in Nepal

From Wing Commander W. M. Watkins
Sir, Having just returned from Nepal, I have only now had the opportunity to read your correspondent's Letter from Kathmandu (May 10) in which he generously includes me as one of "at least three Britons who do care about Nepal".

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Living in Saudi Arabia

From her Majesty's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia
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Assisted places scheme

From Group Captain Sir Douglas Bader
Sir, We welcome the report that some public schools are to add the opportunity of boarding to the Government assisted places scheme (Diane Godes report, May 9). Not only are they offering children in real need one of the things they do well, but by using the criteria of the Newsom report for selection, an element of compassion has been introduced which the government scheme sadly lacks.

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Oldest consulate

From Mr Charles J. MacMahon
Sir, To the interesting correspondence on this subject it might be added that throughout the wars between the European powers and the Barbary pirates, England was represented by consuls at Algiers, one of them being Master John Tipton who, in 1580, is thought to be the first consul officer ever to be sent from England to any foreign country. The fact is recorded on the oldest of many tablets still preserved in Holy Trinity Church, Algiers. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, CHARLES J. MACMAHON, 5 Eaton Drive, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

Aim of academic research work

From Mr T. S. Maxwell
Sir, Your Education Correspondent presented on May 16 a most disturbing and gloomy report ("Plans to reexamine specifications for social sciences PhD"). If the facts of the Social Science Research Council's stance, or in particular that of Mr Michael Posner, are correct, then fundamental academic freedom is being openly threatened. Not for the first time, of course, but this instance, as if there were some kind of logic in so doing.

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Burning buildings which may not be worth fighting for

Important changes in fire-fighting methods, including requiring officers not to commit their men inside a fire unless there is a serious risk to life or property of value, are likely as a result of the growing impact on the fire service of the Health and Safety at Work Act.

Although the report, into a ship fire in docks at Poplar, east London, which led to the death of leading fireman Stephen Maynard, aged 27, in January, remains confidential, it is thought to raise serious questions about brigade equipment and procedures, some of which may be made public at the resumed inquest on Mr Maynard today. These seem certain to increase the controversy about the effect of the Act on the fire service in general.

The Times inquiries have shown that the critics' fears are not without foundation. Arrangements for policing the Act have led to confusion and tensions and continue to produce what some firemen regard as double-standards of safety between fire station premises and fire operations.

Increased safety awareness within fire brigade unions, now reinforced by legislation, is also resulting in what many view as long-overdue reforms. Opponents, however, argue that the Act has led to a widespread loss of confidence among officers who feel inhibited about taking the rapid decisions necessary at fires because they fear this may render them individually vulnerable to criticism or even prosecution for wilfully neglecting their men's safety.

The likely effect on the fire service can be gauged from the fact that the London brigade, where many of these issues have emerged and which has been prominent among authorities calling for exemption, is paradoxically the most advanced of any in implementing the Act and last year was the first brigade to win a British Safety at Work Trust award.

Yet the London brigade has also been criticized by two long-service firemen for neglecting fireground safety while "molly-coddling" men on station premises. Their criticisms centre on what they view as outmoded equipment and inadequate training.

Such apparent double standards result in part from the ad hoc joint policing arrangements introduced for the service in 1978, under which the Home Office fire services inspectorate and the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council were established effectively as the "lead" authorities for operations and training, and the Health

and Safety Executive for premises, although the latter retained its overall enforcement responsibility. Within hours of coming into effect, these were tested by the death of fireman Stephen Neill, aged 24, during a wall collapse at a warehouse fire in St. Pancras.

The brigade was immediately faced with what one officer describes as a "carte blanche" request from the Fire Brigades Union for confidential documents on the incident under the Act's requirements for disclosure of information. It rejected the request and was criticized for this by the factory inspector. The latter's questioning of the safety of operational procedures during the incident later led senior officers to express concern about the naivety of the inspectorate in fire service matters, and there remains a strong view that the joint arrangements are unsatisfactory and a recipe for ill-informed and officious interference.

Several of the issues raised by the inspector, however, were reflected in a revised brigade order and new operational note based on the St. Pancras fire issued in June last year: this replaced a seven-year-old order and outlined the duties of commanding officers.

'Firemen should not be committed if the threat to life or property does not merit it'

The note and order contained a large section devoted to the functions of the newly-titled safety officers at fires, detailing, for example, their right to order evacuations and their duty to check on possible building collapses. It also expanded instructions on changes in command; the inspector had cited union criticism that lack of procedures used in other brigades for identifying the commanding officer led to confusion and contradictory orders.

The effect on procedures is likely to be carried further as a result of the unions' investigation into the death of Mr Maynard, conducted with the benefit of brigade documents. As well as specific questioning of equipment such as gloves, breathing

apparatus and the distress signal unit, it is believed to suggest the introduction of an evacuation signal known as the "thunder" whistle. This has not been adopted in London despite a Home Office recommendation. The investigation is also reported to suggest that firemen should immediately withdraw if fouling of their face masks prevents them from reading the contents gauge of their compressed air tanks: a recommendation described as "totally unprecedented".

Equally significant is the idea that firemen, especially those wearing breathing apparatus, should not be committed if the threat to life or property does not merit it. This stems in part from the view of men present that the ship involved was a near-derelect: it had caught alight a week before and last week, still undergoing conversion in a new berth, suffered a third blaze. This idea, according to one senior safety representative, runs counter to "Alleged breaches of safety procedures have recently led to industrial action in other brigades. In Dorset, for example, men worked to rule after they were told to pick up canisters suspected to contain arsenic trichloride washed up on beaches; this stems in part from the view of men simply placed in polythene bags and the men did not wear protective suits or undergo decontamination."

In Dyfed, Wales, the union says that full-time firemen refused to mop up a spillage of a toxic substance, which can cause serious lung and eye damage, on the ground that they were inadequately protected. The brigade has denied this. More than 30 people later required medical attention.

Although the Fire Brigade Union is considering protesting to the Health and Safety Executive over the Dyfed incident, doubts over the enforceability of safety procedures and over the willingness of the executive to prosecute, particularly in view of the joint policing arrangements, have prompted its recourse to industrial action.

According to Mr Dennis Willmott, London's chief staff officer responsible for health and safety, the Act has helped to improve industrial relations and left unchanged an officer's duty to safeguard his men. If the "safety-first" attitude had been translated into action, he says, London would have by now been turned into a "car-park" whereas serious fire losses have been reduced.

The Act's application to the fire service, however, remains in its infancy. The position of brigades lagging behind in its implementation is likely to be brought into sharper focus next January when new regulations requiring the reporting of accidents to a Health and Safety Executive are expected to come into effect.

David Nicholson-Lord

(To be concluded tomorrow)

The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole

Adventurous cooks know the irresistibility of making personal modifications to any recipe they try. They cannot help themselves. Marika Hanbury Tenison is such a cook and her sixteenth book, published today, should please other inveterate experimenters. It has fresh ideas and tastes in profusion, and clear instructions for those who prefer the reassurance of recipes they can follow to the letter.

In *Cooking with Vegetables* (Jonathan Cape, £9.50) she gives a timely stimulus to everyone who wants to break away from meat and fish centred meals without swallowing whole the hardline vegetarian package. "The last thing most of us want," says Mrs Hanbury Tenison, "is to have to resign ourselves to a restricted diet of vegetarianism and so I devised a diet which, combining certain vegetables with meat, fish and poultry, could produce the flavour of the protein ingredients without having to use the large quantities normally called for. As there is little starch and only small quantities of fat used in most of the recipes, they are also designed to promote a healthy and well-balanced pattern of eating."

"The outline of *Cooking with Vegetables* was evolved while on holiday in Italy. I was finishing a cookery book on traditional British food; Robin, my explorer husband, was beginning a travel book; and our great friend John Miller, a Cornish artist, was painting the Italian landscape. It was autumn, the countryside was misty and magi-

Fresh asparagus tips now that summer's here

cal and the food we ate was local, fresh and breathtakingly simple: we were relaxed, fulfilled and happy.

"I told John my ideas for a new cookery book about the kind of food I had begun to evolve in my own home but which I had not yet written about, food based on fresh ingredients, with the emphasis on the magical versatility of good vegetables and the combined cuisines of the countries I had visited all over the world. We decided to work on the book together: I grew the vegetables in my garden, John painted them while the dew was still fresh on their leaves and they came back to the kitchen to be used for the two hundred original recipes that follow. Four seasons after our Italian holiday both the drawings and the recipes were completed."

There is only room here to reproduce two of those original recipes. As home grown asparagus is now in season these are two I tried. Both are delicious, the fish especially so, though one would not, of course, wait asparagus twice in one meal.

Chicken and asparagus soup
Serves six
225g (8oz) asparagus
1 potato
1 small onion
Salt and freshly ground white pepper

170g (6oz) raw or cooked breast of chicken
30g (1oz) butter
1 tablespoon plain flour
900ml (1½ pints) good chicken stock

2 egg yolks, beaten
150ml (¼ pint) single cream
Pinch ground nutmeg
2 teaspoons very finely chopped fresh tarragon or savory

Wash and trim the asparagus removing all coarse fibres. Remove the tips and set them aside and chop the stalks. Peel and dice the potato and peel and chop the onion. Place the asparagus stalks in a saucepan with the potato and onion, season with salt and pepper, add just enough cold water to cover, bring to the boil and simmer for about 15 minutes or until

the vegetables are absolutely tender. Purée the vegetables through a food mill or in an electric blender or food processor.

Steam the asparagus tips until they are just tender. Cut the chicken into very small dice or thin strips. Melt the butter in a clean saucepan. Add the flour and mix well. Gradually add the chicken stock, stirring continually until the soup comes to the boil and is thick and smooth. Add the vegetable purée to the soup base and mix well until thoroughly blended. Add the chicken and simmer for two minutes if the chicken is already cooked or for about five minutes if it is raw.

Beat the egg yolks with the cream. Add the cream mixture to the soup and stir, without boiling, until the soup is hot through. Add the asparagus tips, season with salt, pepper and nutmeg and mix in the tarragon or savory. Thin the soup, if necessary, with a little extra chicken stock, milk or cream. Note: In the winter I serve this soup with a garnish of minute, crisply fried bread croûtons; in the summer I sometimes have it ice cold with a garnish of some flaked and roasted almonds.

Of the next recipe Marika Hanbury Tenison says: "Asparagus is so tender and delicate in both texture and flavour that it goes particularly well with rather bland ingredients such as white fish and chicken. This is an elegant and very delicious dish; it can be served as a fairly substantial starter or as a light main course for a summer's day. Try to rescue the bones of the fish from your fishmonger."

Fillets of fish with asparagus, cheese and mustard sauce
Serves four

340 g (12 oz) asparagus
1 carrot
1 onion

1 stick celery
150 ml (¼ pint) dry white wine
Bouquet garni
2 bay leaves

4 large or 8 small fillets of white fish such as whiting, sole, plaice, sea bass, grey mullet etc
30 g (1 oz) butter
1 tablespoon flour

55 g (2 oz) Cheddar cheese
2 teaspoons French mustard
Salt and freshly ground white pepper

Pinch ground nutmeg
2 egg yolks
150ml (¼ pint) single cream
15g (½oz) freshly grated Parmesan cheese
Pinch cayenne pepper

Trim off any tough bits from the asparagus stalks, cook the asparagus in boiling salted water until it is tender.

Drain well, reserving cooking water.

Wash and roughly chop the carrot. Peel and halve the onion. Roughly chop the celery.

Combine the asparagus, vegetables, white wine, bouquet garni and bay leaves with fish trimmings, bring to the boil and cook over a high heat for about 20 minutes. Strain the stock and leave it to stand. Place the fish fillets in a shallow pan, pour over stock and bring gently to the boil. Simmer the fillets about eight minutes until they are just cooked and lift gently out of the stock. An the fillets in a lightly but fireproof serving dish and garnish with asparagus, the stock and measure 300ml (½ pint) liquid.

Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the flour mix well. Gradually bier the fish stock, stirring constantly until the sauce comes to the boil and is thick smooth. Add the Cheddar cheese and the mustard and continue to stir until the cheese is melted. Season the sauce with salt and pepper and a pinch ground nutmeg.

Beat the egg yolks with cream, add the mixture to the sauce and stir over a low heat (do not boil) until the sauce is thick.

Pour the sauce over the asparagus, top with Parmesan cheese and a little pinch of cayenne and put under a hot grill the top is golden brown the dish is hot through.

Serve at once with potatoes, mashed potatoes and a green salad or vegetable.

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مكتبة من الأصل



Italy divided over sanctions on Iran

The Italian Government is divided over the imposition of economic sanctions on Iran, although it formally remains committed to applying them with retroactive effect from November 4.

Signor Enrico Manca, the Socialist minister of foreign trade in a coalition composed also of Christian Democrats and Republicans, says he remains unconvinced of the effectiveness of sanctions to obtain the release of the United States embassy hostages.

He said in Rome that sanctions against his country in the 1930s did not achieve their purpose. They merely reinforced the fascist regime and strengthened its nationalist spirit.

Italy is estimated to be undertaking contracts worth 6,000,000 lire (about £3,100m) in Iran, nearly all concluded before November 4. Its oil imports have dropped to a trickle, so the direct effect of sanctions will be minimal.

Volvo lay off 1,250

Volvo's Belgian subsidiary at Ghent has laid off all the 1,250 workers at its car plant after running out of parts because of the Swedish port strike, a company spokesman announced. Volvo's two truck plants and a parts distribution centre, employing 1,650 workers, are still operating.

Control of chemicals

Ministers and chemical officials from member countries of the OECD in Paris have unanimously endorsed a series of major steps to stimulate and coordinate actions to control chemicals for the protection of health and the environment.

Expenditure down

New fixed capital expenditure by enterprises in Australia fell to \$Aus 2,050m (about £1,015m) in first quarter 1980 from \$Aus 2,400m in previous quarter and \$Aus 1,900m a year earlier, according to the statistics bureau in Canberra.

£14m experimental plant prepares for day when N Sea supplies run out

Search for a substitute natural gas

British Gas is to build a £14m experimental plant at its Westfield development centre in Fife for the extraction of gas from coal. The plant will be part of the corporation's £300m programme to maintain gas supplies after natural gas runs out.

Recent estimates suggest natural gas supplies could begin to taper off by 1990 when the 55,000,000 million cubic feet now under the North Sea will start to become exhausted. By the year 2000, any secondary source will become the principal supplier of gas.

That source, British Gas believes, will be coal or heavy duty oil producing substitute natural gas through technology now being developed.

Experiments have been conducted at Westfield since 1974 on a "slagger" gasifier, the forerunner of the model expected to be built soon on the same site.

The new composite gasifier at Westfield will be able to use unprocessed coal straight from the mine, eliminating the need for refining at a secondary plant.

The technology of producing substitute

natural gas from coal has been pioneered by the British industry and has enormous export potential. The Americans, in particular, have expressed such interest that the United States Department of Energy has asked Conoco to design a gasifier plant in Ohio based on British technology.

The decision to go ahead with construction has been delayed since April, but the £37m contract for design and testing of the pilot plant is expected to include a royalty to British Gas.

The Ohio plant will have a capacity of 60 million cubic feet per day, small by America's gas requirements. Britain's daily consumption is in the order of 5,000 million cubic feet per day.

British Gas has high hopes for the new technology. The slagger will produce 40 million cubic feet a day from about 1,500 tonnes of coal. The new development at Westfield will produce half that output but, if successful, the design could be scaled up to give an output of 250 million cubic feet a day.

The new plant will provide a third lease

of life to the Westfield site. The discovery and development of North Sea gas effectively made the conventional gas plant on the site redundant. It was transformed into a research centre in 1974, for the corporation's experimentation on gas from coal.

have many of the properties of natural gas, parts of which were highly toxic hydrogen and carbon monoxide. Coal gas also contained a low calorific factor, unlike the non-toxic natural gas, which is highly calorific.

The new substitute natural gas will be gas and will not contain any of the unacceptable characteristics of coal gas. No conversion kits will be required, and the new product, containing a high content of methane, could be the ideal substitute natural gas.

British Gas plans to build a development plant in the next few years at Kibildon, on Humberside, to conduct experiments into the production of substitute natural gas from heavy duty oil.

Bill Johnstone

Scrap metal industry enjoying export boom in first quarter

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Britain's scrap metal processors have enjoyed an export boom over the first three months of this year with overseas sales running at record levels against a background of depressed demand from the United Kingdom steelmakers.

Over the first quarter of this year exports, mainly to countries outside the EEC, rose to nearly 750,000 tonnes valued at £42.7m with shipments in March totalling 308,000 tonnes.

The scrap industry was forced to look to overseas markets (Spain has been a major customer) because of the much reduced demand from the British Steel Corporation whose purchases tailed off in the final part of last year owing to the low level of demand for steel. Purchases ceased completely during the 13-week long steel strike in the first quarter.

Mr Tony Bird, president of the British Scrap Federation (BSF), said yesterday that the exports were all the more remarkable in view of the strength of the highly competitive market conditions—with keen pressure from United States sellers—and difficulties over shipping.

"Without this outlet the scrap industry would have been

badly damaged by the steel strike and it would not have been possible without the export freedom which the industry now enjoys and must seek to maintain", he added.

But the export surge has not been without problems such as defaults on payments from Spanish customers. However, the BSF has now formed an exporters' group to provide a united front in negotiations and through it has secured cover from the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The United Kingdom is now exporting more scrap to third countries than the whole of the rest of EEC and BSF is urging the Government to maintain the present freedom to export. Several companies are looking for further afield and negotiations are taking place with China and other countries in the Far East.

Exports of over 300,000 tonnes last month are expected to have been realized. The industry believes it is securing about £15 a tonne more than prices charged for domestic orders, which between the end of last year and the middle of this month had fallen by between £1 and £4 a tonne according to grade.

The scrap industry has been further encouraged by longer term forecasts of increased demand from both the BSC and private steelmakers. The BSC is seeking to increase the ratio of hot metal used in steelmaking from about 25 per cent to about 50 per cent in the future.

Think Tank criticizes industrial training

By David Hewson

The Central Policy Review Staff criticized traditional industrial apprenticeships as artificial restrictions on entry into certain industries, especially engineering.

The Government's "Think tank", in a report, "Education, Training and Industrial Performance", claimed that jobs are often reserved for skilled men when technological developments enable the jobs to be done by unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

It also attacked many apprenticeship schemes as time-serving periods. The report said the experience of the Manpower Services Commission and the armed forces has been that the required skills can be gained much faster and more economically than conventional apprenticeships allowed.

The existing training system caused shortages of "skilled" men because training requirements were inappropriate to the job, or existing skilled manpower was used inefficiently.

"Providing more training of the traditional kind is at best an extravagant, and at worst an inefficient, use of resources; and to the extent that it validates an inappropriate system of training may in the long run make the problem worse."

The report then criticized many industrial apprenticeship schemes for not being decided on by the relevant industrial training boards but by national joint committees composed solely of industry and union representatives.

It calls for a modification of the system to allow the Government to control training more effectively.

The Central Policy Review Staff concluded that the system of training has two big weaknesses.

The first is the concentration on initial training at the expense of upgrading and retraining later in life.

Second, it concludes that training is concentrated on a narrow range of jobs for reasons which are as much to do with tradition and collective bargaining as with the training needs of the occupation. Women and unskilled workers suffer particularly in connexion with this.

The report's main recommendation was that training should be organized on a modular basis and an employer should be able to see from a worker's training record what skills are possessed.

Simpler and more comprehensive information should be available about the acceptability of vocational qualifications for entry into higher education and other careers.

School references should provide employers with relevant information and examinations should be brought into line with employers' requirements. Schools and colleges should find out what jobs their pupils take up.

Experimental "education brokers" should be established to help students find suitable courses. *Educational, Training and Industrial Performance, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, £4.25.

Business appointments Lord Stokes gets SUITS directorship

Lord Stokes of Levaland has joined the board of SUITS, London's wholly-owned Scottish Holdings company. Lord Stokes also joins the boards of SUITS's Distribution subsidiaries, the Dutton-Forsyth group and Jack Barclay.

Sir John Read, who until recently was chairman of EMI, is to become chairman of the Trustee Savings Bank's central board. He takes over on the retirement of Mr. Andre Rintoul, TSB's central board's founding chairman.

Mr. Frank Dolling is to become a group vice-chairman of Barclays Bank and chairman of Barclays Merchant Bank. Mr. Dolling is to become a group deputy chairman and chairman of Barclays Bank UK. He is group vice-chairman of Barclays Bank and chairman of Barclays Merchant Bank. Both appointments take effect on October 1.

Mr. W. M. Brown will be chairman of Thomson Information Services, a new operating group, within Thomson British Holdings, which will incorporate Thomson Data and Thomson Publishing and a company to be formed and jointly owned with Dun & Bradstreet Inc. which will publish local directories.

The new group will consist of Mr. R. I. Eyles, Mr. W. Heaps, Mr. M. Hyams, Mr. S. M. C. Paver, Mr. M. Weeks, all executive directors, and Mr. E. G. Hedgcock as a non-executive director. Mr. Eyles continues as managing director of Thomson Yellow Pages. Mr. Heaps becomes managing director of Thomson Data. Mr. Hyams becomes chairman of Thomson Data and remains chairman and chief executive of Derwent Publications. Mr. Paver is appointed managing director and chief executive of Thomson Magazines. Mr. Weeks is made commercial director of TIS, to include financial responsibility. Thomas Nelson will be a separate operating group with its corporate headquarters in Toronto, Canada, with Mr. J. Fleming as chairman and chief executive. The various trade book publishing companies, Michael Joseph, Hamish Hamilton, Rainbow, Sphere Books and TBL Book Service, which form Thomson Books, will continue as their own operating group. Mr. B. Llewellyn will be relinquishing full-time employment with this group on June 30, 1980, but will act as a consultant. He will remain chairman of Thomson Books, and continue either as non-executive chairman or director of such other companies as are mutually agreed. Mr. C. N. D. Cole will join the board of Thomson Books. Mr. J. Byrnes, personal director of Thomson Publications, is joining the headquarters staff of Thomson British Holdings prior to taking up another senior appointment in the group.

In the larger sector, Heineken and Stella Artois both continued to perform well and, in the course of the year, we added two new brands to our portfolio, Royal Kaltenberg, an authentic Bavarian beer, was introduced on draught in the South and a bottled Kaltenberg Diet Pils was launched nationally, both with encouraging results. At the same time, Heldenbrau was introduced on draught in the North and in cans and bottles nationally. By the year end, Heldenbrau had already reached a leading position in the expanding Take Home trade. We now have a full and attractive range of larger brands with which to maximise the future growth opportunities.

In ales, our performance was the best for many years, with Trophy Bitter selling strongly, supported by our wide range of local brands such as Welsh Bitter, Pompey Royal, Chesters and Wethers. Our specialty ales, Gold Label, Mackeson and English Ale also did well.

Trade in wines and spirits and in soft drinks was generally in line with their respective markets, with very encouraging results for Crown of Crowns and for Rawlings' Fruit Juices and Mixers.

Total investment in the trade was at a record level and we have been particularly pleased with the returns from our expanding chain of Beefeater Steak Houses.

Our Scotch Whisky subsidiary, Long John International, also enjoyed a good trading year, with market share gains in many European countries, and our newly acquired Scoresby brand was the best selling Scotch Whisky in California and other Western states of the U.S.A.

The Langenbach wine company improved its performance in Germany and in the U.K. but was trading in a depressed sector of the U.S. market, whilst Whitbread Belgium increased its share of the local market.

Brewery, Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4SD

WHITBREAD

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Upgrading Britain's transport system

From the Director of the British Road Federation

Sir, Neither this Government nor its predecessor planned public spending in a way that avoided all criticism (Economic Notebook, May 15). Cash limits set on unrealistically low inflation assumptions are just one of the means (not mentioned in the article) by which public expenditure will be surreptitiously cut. The effect of limiting the cash available to a 13 per cent rise for local authority expenditure, for example, when inflation is running at around 20 per cent will be severe, but unpredictable. It seems as if this Government does not care how the savings come about so long as they are made—but the impact is likely to be greatest on investment.

This surely cannot be sensible in view of the Government's avowed intention not just to reduce the public sector but make it more efficient and release resources for the private sector. The overall aim of the Government must be to get the economy right and get economic growth and the standard of living on an upward path. It is difficult to deny the logic behind the current year's expenditure plans which entail a further reduction in the proportion of spending devoted to capital projects: from 13.4 per cent last year to 11 per cent this year. The proportion was 23 per cent six years ago.

No one can pretend that our increasing failure to invest is wise. Our industrial competitors are modernizing and re-equipping on a scale that will make Britain's present industrial infrastructure look medieval. Nowhere is this more evident than in the transport field. Britain's roads are woefully behind the rest of Europe—Germany has 4,400 miles of motorway, France 2,900, Britain 1,600. Germany and France are adding to their network at 200 miles a year while our extensions are running at one third that level. Sir Peter Parker in the 1979 British Rail report complained of inadequate investment unnecessarily hampering service improvements and profitability. In these senses, cutting back on roads is hardly painless as claimed in Economic Notebook. Not only do inadequate roads result in higher economic costs, they reduce our ability to compete and consequently our industrial base. Of more concern still is the difficulty of increasing investment after years of decline when our economic revival—if it ever occurs—makes it urgent and necessary. Here your article is quite right to point to the need for a continuing capital programme despite the present economic gloom.

But, in the transport field at least, there is some hope that the European Community may step in to promote the infrastructure which our own governments have long failed to provide. Transport Commissioner Burke has launched proposals for a fund which would modernise the Community's transport network and peripheral members such as the United Kingdom to compensate for their relative unattractiveness to new industry.

Yet the Government seems to be wary of accepting funds from Brussels. It would be tragic as well as incredible if these funds were refused merely because they might appear to increase public spending at a time when the cost of Community membership is so high, and the benefits so few. The transport infrastructure proposals to be discussed at the Council of Ministers in June—deserve serious attention and enthusiastic adoption. They may provide the last opportunity this century of upgrading Britain's transport system.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PHILLIPSON,
Director,
British Road Federation.
383-396 Oxford Street,
London W1N 9HE,
May 19.

No 'accepted law' of continental shelf

From Mr G. W. Blake

Sir, Dr Frank Hansford-Miller (May 12) is surely wrong about the United Kingdom-Norwegian boundary in the North Sea. There is no "accepted law" of the continental shelf. The United Nations convention of 1958 laid down certain guidelines, of which the median-line principle was one, but it left definition of the outer limit of continental shelf claims ambiguous. It is by no means

certain that the Norwegian Deep (500 metres in places) is a legal divide. Furthermore, the equitable principle has since been established as applicable to the delimitation of continental shelf boundaries (International Court of Justice, 1968, in the case of West Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands). Finally, it should be remembered that the United Kingdom agreement to disregard the Norwegian Deep reinforces our position over claims to the

extensive Rockall continental shelf. Had our negotiators sided on our full rights in the North Sea, several rich gas fields might have been exploited in disputed waters. Their decision in our best interests.

GERALD BLAKE
Department of Geography
University of Durham,
Science Laboratories,
South Road,
Durham, DH1 1LE.

Insurance and Building Societies

From the Secretary of Metros Building Society

Sir, I refer to the Reverend John Ticehurst's letter (May 9) and would refer him to the accounts of his building society or any other society to see the importance of the commission paid by the insurance companies—but for this, higher rates of interest would have to be charged on mortgages. Important as the income is, perhaps the main factor of the society arranging insurance of mortgaged property through its agency is one of control. Clerical time is expensive and is becoming increasingly so and the cost of having to keep special records to verify premiums have been paid, sums insured increased for inflation and interests of other parties noted, must be met.

I think it is justified that the borrowers who wish to effect insurance other than within the adequate choice offered by their society should be asked to contribute towards the loss of income and additional expense.

Also, in my experience, I would add that the settlement of a claim may be easier for the borrower if handled by his society.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN W. TURNER,
Secretary,
Metros Building Society,
1A Katharine Street,
Croydon CR9 1JU,
May 16.

Service offered by the CAB

From Mrs Hilde Ambrose

Sir, Mr Johnson (May 7) refers to "about half a drawer of an ordinary filing cabinet" holding the information at Citizens Advice Bureaux. The information in my bureau is currently overflowing from two filing cabinets and I am constantly looking for a third. Perhaps Mr Johnson has one to spare?

The service provided by a Citizens Advice Bureau depends largely on the grant given by its local authority. If Mr Johnson will prevail upon the local authorities of the bureaux he is criticizing to be more generous with their allocation, this will improve their CAB facilities. The citizens of London as a whole are more fortunate in having local authorities who support a professional service.

Finally, may I invite Mr Johnson to come and visit us at our very busy bureau in the City of London where I think he will find "the facts" quite different from those outlined in his letter.
Yours faithfully,
HILDE AMBROSE,
Organizer,
City of London Citizens Advice Bureau,
32/33, Queen Street,
London, EC4,
May 7.

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY

(N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandse Petroleum Maatschappij)
Established at The Hague, The Netherlands

FINAL DIVIDEND 1979

The General Meeting of Shareholders of Royal Dutch Petroleum Company held on 20th May, 1980 has decided to declare a total dividend for 1979 of Nfls. 12.25 (including the interim dividend of Nfls. already made payable in September 1979) on each of the 134,011 outstanding ordinary shares, so that the dividend still to be made payable on these shares will amount to Nfls. 6.75.

A. On the Bearer Shares

(i) This final dividend will be payable against surrender of no. 167 on or after 30th May, 1980 at the offices of N. Rothschild & Sons Limited, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU on business days between the hours 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Payment will be made in sterling at the buying rate of exchange current in Amsterdam at 2 p.m. on 30th May, 1980 in the case of coupons presented on or before that date, or on the day of presentation in the case of coupons presented subsequently. In the latter case the Netherlands guilders will be being provided to Company for payment of this dividend, the usual foreign exchange commission will be deducted from the sterling proceeds. Coupons must be accompanied by a presentation form, copies of which obtained from N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, and the face of coupon must bear the stamp or other indication showing the name of the presenter.

Coupons must be left for an appropriate period for examination. Shareholders may request payment of the dividend in a different currency. Information in this respect will be supplied by the agent upon request.

Netherlands dividend tax at the reduced rate of 15 per cent will be deducted from the gross dividend where:

(a) United Kingdom income tax has also been deducted; (b) Coupons are presented on behalf of residents of the U.S., Canada, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden or West Germany provided they lodge the appropriate declaration form.

Netherlands dividend tax at the reduced rate of 20 per cent will be deducted from the gross dividend where coupons are presented on behalf of residents of Indonesia or Surinam, provided they lodge appropriate declaration form.

In all other cases Netherlands dividend tax of 25 per cent will be deducted.

(ii) On 30th May, 1980 this final dividend will be paid to Depositors by Centum voor Fondsenadministratie B.V., Amsterdam on the shares whose dividend sheets were in their custody at the close of business on 20th May, 1980. Such payment will be made by the medium of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, after receipt of a duly completed CF Dividend Claim Form.

Where appropriate, the usual affidavit certifying non-residence in the United Kingdom will also be required if payment is to be made with deduction of United Kingdom income tax.

Where under the double tax agreement between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, 15 per cent Netherlands dividend tax has been withheld, the 15 per cent Netherlands tax is allowable for a resident of the United Kingdom as a credit against the United Kingdom income payable in respect of the dividend. The deduction of United Kingdom income tax at the reduced rate of 15 per cent instead of at the Basic rate of 30 per cent represents a provisional allowance of credit at the rate per cent.

B. On the Registered Shares registered in the United Kingdom Section of the Amsterdam Register

The sterling amount of the dividend is fixed at 148.852p per share on the sterling/guilder rate of exchange, being Nfls 4.5335—£1.00 in Amsterdam on 20th May, 1980.

The record date will be 29th May, 1980: shareholders registered at close of business on that date will be entitled to receive the dividend or before 20th June, 1980 dividend warrants will be posted by transfer agent, Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam shareholders registered in their books on the record date.

From the dividend on the registered shares Netherlands dividend tax of 25 per cent has also to be deducted. Where under the relevant convention shareholders are entitled to a reduction of the Netherlands dividend tax, this can only be effected through a request for a refund of the tax withheld on the appropriate tax affidavit.

22nd May, 1980 ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Whitbread's strong card

As it was suggested that this might even undermine the traditional qualities of the brewers, there is only slight evidence of this. Indeed, since the Budget, when came off relatively lightly, and in of still high earnings figures, the as outperformed the market by 10 per cent.

ead and Bass have been the stars; er yesterdays dividend increase twice by current cost earnings. lly), for example, Whitbread at yields 5.6 per cent, a wide premium en over shares like Allied and & Newcastle which are regarded favour.

ead seems to justify this not simply ts 1979/80 figures match expecta-justing for the 53 week period in profits are around 18 per cent (£61.8m), nor because of prospects, is going to be more difficult this while Whitbread and Bass are both z market share, there are signs that growth is slackening, particularly North where the recession has ived.

ead's strong card is its Chiswell velopment. Agreement on the dis-oth sites to BP is likely in a week that could mean about £40m cash read phase over a period. The reducing interest charges (22) higher last year at £13.4m) is and so is the automatic impact ave on 1980/81 profits.

idiary, Allied Irish managed better on that score.

But overall Irish banks have been hit by a tight credit policy which involves heavy penalties for overstepping the central bank's guidelines and escalating wage costs, including, in the case of Allied, a £6.4m special payment because of the extra work involved when Ireland joined the European Monetary System. The shares have been drifting for some time but even on a p/e ratio of 4.5 and a yield of 7.3 per cent at 105p there is nothing to recommend them for the time being.

Oil futures BP likes the idea

It is good news for the proposed petroleum products futures exchange in London that British Petroleum has decided to give the undertaking its cautious blessing. Although the other majors have so far only said they are interested, BP's view that the market could lead to bigger things, particularly crude oil futures, may give the instigators the momentum they need.

Certainly the omens are more favourable than in the early 1970s when the idea was first mooted. Oil and oil products markets are much more volatile than a few years ago, and the scale of trading in them, not least by the oil majors, has grown quickly.

At the same time the character of oil companies is changing, as the emphasis swings towards trading and marketing rather than production. The supporters of a London market have also been encouraged by the success of the New York Mercantile Exchange oil products futures experiment.

Whether it is right, however, for the market to limit itself initially to gas oil, leading perhaps to naphtha and benzene, is another matter. The biggest market by far is surely for crude, and there is doubt as to how far the chemicals industry—which generally welcomed the idea—favours a futures market because it has genuine hedging requirements or because it just sees a useful trading forum. It would be a pity if the exchange came to be seen as nothing more than a device by trading for creating another market.

ing the ion

past recessions, BOC is still to insulate itself pretty well from trading conditions in the steel. Pretax profits in the seasonally second quarter rose fractionally to £18.7m after the opening quar-ter from £14.3m to £12.4m to leave only £1.2m adrift at £31.1m. Depreciation of £2.4m arising from lifted replacement cost accounting, differences of £1.9m and an extra net interest charges rather than deterioration in trading did the damage.

ited States still looks the most area especially with stiff com- emerging from market leader- hide. But volume in all the main nesses was ahead in the first half of the £1.2m setback to £25.5m profits from the United States nted for by adverse exchange rates absence of Alcoa's ferroalloys which actually managed a small he same period last year.

se the trading picture has broadly the opening quarter with strong ces in Australia and South Africa in local currency terms. Europe to worsen and was some £400,000 13.3m despite higher gas prices start of the year and Medisfield to the black, owing to the poor f the engineering interests where strike is estimated to have had a on effect.

rest of the year much hangs on dy the United States slowdown and the course of interest rates, is stage maintained profits of the best hope. Already a \$100m Alcoa's \$500m financing cost has d over at sharply higher interest the 103 per cent it was taken out her tranches will be rolled over at the year and next April.

ig a 10 per cent rise in the final s well, the yield is almost 10 per p and the prospective fully taxed falls a couple of points on an counting basis.

Duport A sea of troubles

Like so many companies in the private steel sector, Duport currently finds itself floating on a sea of troubles with no safe harbour in sight.

Last year profits rose 13 per cent to £6.6m against a background of industrial disruption and weakening demand. But last year, it seems, Duport's problems were only just beginning.

On the steel side the group has hardly a hope of recovering the £2.5m lost as a result of the BSC strike in the first half of the current year, while the second half out-look holds out little hope of improved conditions. At the same time the prospects for engineering are at best flat.

Added to all this is the fact that the furniture division, including Slumberland which pushed profits up £2m to £2.5m last year, has finally been turned round just as the market has collapsed.

Having spent over £30m in the past two years on the switch to electric arc welding and other streamlining moves in steel, Duport shares would look attractive if the clouds of recession began to clear.

But for the time being the group is sitting uncomfortably on an expensive debt mountain which rose to £22m last year to finance the efficiency moves and seemingly forced to accept ever-decreasing returns from steel production.

A maintained dividend held the shares steady at 42½p yesterday. But that is a crisis rating representing a yield of 17.5 per cent and p/e of 31 on stated earnings.

When recovery does come in the steel sector Duport could be in the van, thanks to its determination to keep up investment in the face of adversity. Then the current rating could look very cheap, but recovery in steel could be a very long way off.

Economic notebook

Fooling about with statistics

In ancient days, when kings received bad news they tended to kill the messenger. We live in more civilized times. When bad economic news comes today, Governments and their supporters say their statistics are unreliable.

The latest victim of this is the retail price index, which has been subjected to a series of attacks over the past year. The latest and the most absurd comes from backbench MPs who want to recast the RPI to exclude the effect of taxes on drink and tobacco.

A spurious argument is put forward. It is suggested that because tobacco is particularly such a large effect on the RPI governments are afraid to raise the tobacco duty enough to maintain their tax take in real terms. This is argued as having the double effect of reducing their tax yield from an important component of consumer expenditure and implicitly encouraging the use of an anti-social and unpleasant poison.

There are, of course, very strong reasons for arguing for much higher taxes on tobacco and under the present system this does lead to an increase in the price index. But there are also strong arguments for increasing taxes on fuel to cut down our consumption of energy. Ought we to exclude energy prices from the RPI as well? And while we are about it, why not help the Government to make sensible decisions about the level of value-added tax by excluding everything on which VAT is levied?

Indeed, in view of the need to avoid inflationary expectations being built up, it might be safest to exclude everything which might rise in price. The truth of the matter is that the reason that including tobacco from the RPI is an issue this month is that the latest figures showing a jump to 21.8 per cent were heavily influenced by the increases in duty in the Budget. During the coming winter, when the real value of excise duties is declining and thus exerting downward pressure on inflation, we shall hear much less of it.

Nor are we likely to hear much of an earlier experiment in coding the inflationary books, the tax and prices index. For those who have failed to notice, this was presented as a major statistical innovation.

The latest RPI figures were heavily influenced by Budget duty increases

When it was introduced last year at the time it was roundly condemned by a number of outside commentators—including the Institute for Fiscal Studies, whose own Gross Earnings Deflator is a much more reputable attempt to measure tax and price changes—as being well below the usual standard of government statistics.

Last year the TPI may have seemed like a good gimmick; taxes on incomes had been cut and taxes on expenditure had gone up, it therefore looked better to build income taxes into the formula.

But during this year the real burden of income tax is set to rise. As the prospect of a point drop in the RPI in July comes closer, we can expect to see government ministers losing many of the advanced statistical doubts which they voiced last year about relying on one measure of inflation.

The flirtation with the TPI was instructive about the dangers of statistics tampering, because it was not merely a political gimmick—it was an

unsuccessful political gimmick. For it arose from a confusion in the minds of government ministers about whether they were saying that the rate of inflation had nothing to do with the claims which trades unions should make on the part of their members or whether they were trying to tie unions to an alternative measure of inflation as the basis for pay claims.

There is a logical coherence in the view that since the world does not owe anybody a living, the amount of extra money a worker can expect each year has nothing to do with changes in prices. But there is no sense in saying that and then trying to say that unions should look at an alternative inflation indicator when drawing up their claims because that one happens to produce lower results. The worst should soon be over as far as this sort of non-sense is concerned in measuring inflation. By the early part of 1981 the inflation rate as measured by the RPI ought to be moving perceptibly downwards. The fall may not be as

The next set of figures to come under attack will almost certainly be for unemployment

fast as the Government would like, but it will probably be there. We shall thus be able to get back to looking on the RPI as what it is, a rather albeit imperfect, measure of inflation that we have.

But the willingness to try to fool ourselves about statistics will continue. Until very recently there has been a resolute refusal, particularly by the part of the Confederation of British Industry, to admit that earnings were increasing at a rate far above that consistent with the Government's economic strategy.

The motives were no doubt exemplary: nothing must be done which might make it even harder to ensure pay restraint; it was vital to try to reassure workers that others were not racing ahead in the pay stakes. But the result of all these good intentions was to put off the day when the Government realized that it had a problem over pay.

The next set of figures to come under attack will almost certainly be those for unemployment. For unlike inflation, this will get unequivocally worse for a long time to come.

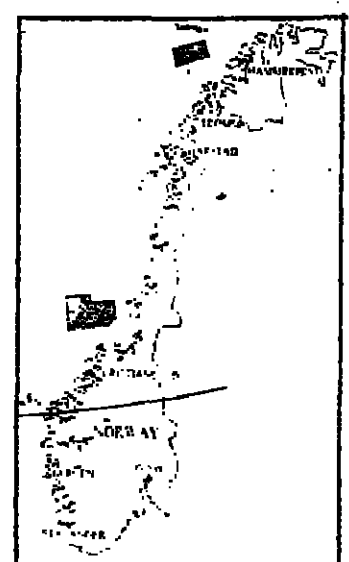
During the last sharp increase in unemployment a flourishing cottage industry grew up trying to explain that it was not what it seemed. At the beginning of the cycle, when new groups of workers were being made redundant, much was made of the fact that they had not been unemployed very long. After the recession had been going for a few months this explanation ceased to hold, but school-leavers were discovered to be a new category who could be taken out of the main figures.

As this recession goes on a similar process will almost certainly occur, with, for example, someone trying to prove that many of those who have been unemployed for a long time have ceased to look for work and so should be excluded from the unemployment figures.

What all this does is not to fool the public that things are going better than they are. It simply diverts economic debate and the word of government. Don't blame the statisticians: they are only doing their best.

David Blake

Over the 62nd Parallel in search of oil



Trondheim

After several years of hesitation, exploratory drilling in the deep waters of the North Sea, north of the 62nd Parallel is expected to begin within the next two weeks.

More than 85 per cent of the Norwegian continental shelf lies above the 62nd Parallel. Running north of Bergen, it has assumed a symbolic importance to oil men which was never envisaged when it was identified as the cut-off point in North Sea median negotiations more than 15 years ago.

For several years Norway's preoccupation has been to exploit the oil and gas riches south of 62, in Ekofisk, Frigg and Statfjord. But throughout the 1970s it has been edging gingerly towards the more inhospitable waters of the north. Now at last it has decided to dip a toe into them.

Previously it had been expected that drilling would start in 1978, but the plans were temporarily shelved in the aftermath of the Ekofisk blow-out in April 1977.

The blow-out revived misgivings among fishermen, who claimed that traditional grounds were put at risk and among environmentalists and safety experts Norway entered another long period of soul searching, and it was not until May last year that the Storting (parliament) felt satisfied that the risks were sufficiently acceptable for drilling to begin this summer.

It should have started already. But yet again it was postponed by a disaster, the sea waves from which still run through Norwegian society. The collapse of the Alexander Keilland rig in March with the loss of 123 lives prompted the authorities to order new safety checks on North Sea installations.

At present three rigs which should have been working north of 62 are still being inspected. These are the Ross Rig, designed for drilling west of the

Petroleum activity off the Norwegian Coast north of the 62nd Parallel.

Arctic town of Hammerfest and now anchored off Bergen, The Treasure Seeker at Harstad, and the Byford Dolphin, in water near Bergen. The Treasure Seeker will also be working off Hammerfest and the Byford Dolphin further south on the Haltenbanken fishing grounds west of here.

State-owned oil group, is confident that the rig will be passed fit within the next few days and should be on location after a further four to five days travelling.

The oilmen are being very cautious. Drilling will be allowed only from May to October, when the risk and consequences of an oil spillage are lowest.

Apart from having a 50 per cent interest in each group, Statoil is offering for the Ross Rig. It has chosen what it believes to be a tried and tested semi-submersible which has been in continuous use in the North Sea since 1975.

The other operators are Norsk Hydro, in which the state has an interest, and Saga, a consortium put together by some of Norway's largest private companies.

Overseas interests have been allowed only minority participation although each group is receiving technical aid from international companies—Statoil from Esso, Norsk Hydro from Conoco and Saga from Elf.

Minority stakes are also held by Deminor, Volvo, Hispanoil and Amoco.

Operations north of 62 have been scaled down greatly. Last summer, applications were sought for 26 blocks north of the 62nd Parallel. Altogether 27 applications were received. In the event the number of blocks actually allocated was reduced to about three.

The move north of 62 therefore remains more symbolic than immediately commercial. Seismic surveys over the area have been taking place for about ten years and much of it has been geologically mapped. The underlying structure is said to look promising.

The three blocks have been chosen partly out of deference to fishing and environmental interests, but also because they are expected to yield information about large areas. Even if the level of activity south of 62 is reproduced in the north it would take between 30 and 35 years to drill as many wells. Frequent government reviews of activity are expected and even if a commercial find is made there is no necessity for the government to sanction its development.

Not surprisingly Statoil has set no time scale for oil exploration and exploration north of 62. In Stavanger yesterday an official explained that it was not expected that oil would come ashore in any great quantity until the next century.

John Huxley

The electronic game we cannot afford to lose

Kenneth Owen

"The world is on the edge of the greatest technological revolution in history. Home, office and factory life will be transformed. For many, work will cease to exist. And it is a revolution that has already begun..."

A mysterious force has come into our lives—something even the most imaginative science fiction writers would never have dared predict—the silicon chip.

Whatever the consequences of the microprocessor revolution, understanding the wonder chip in the 1980s will be as vital as an understanding of steam and iron was for our Victorian forefathers.

Matching the breathless pace of microelectronic advance, the breathless prose of three publishers' blurbs brings tidings of comfort and joy to publishers and writers alike—the market for books on the microelectronics revolution is booming. Three such are published today; one hopes that this rate will not be maintained.

All-pervasive in its influence, fast-moving in its rate of change, the technology of microelectronics is at once one of the most significant and most bewildering of human achievements. The technology itself is one to marvel at, though it need not be "understood" by people any more than they understand what is inside their telephones, radios or television sets.

But the impact of the technology on individuals, society, industry and government is indeed a suitable case for understanding. We need guidance through the many implications—good, bad, coarse, subtle—in each of these areas. In their different ways the three books published today address this basic problem.

In *The Silicon Civilisation* (W. H. Allen, £6.95), Alan

Burkitt and Elaine Williams trace the history and explain the uses of microelectronics. Their background is in technical journalism and their book is comprehensive without being too technical.

The Micro Revolution (Futura Publications, £1.50), Peter Laurie—freelance journalist, author, and editor of *Practical Computing*—gives what might be termed a revolutionary view of the revolution. To stay with him to the end, the reader needs to share Mr Laurie's enthusiasm for the acronyms, type numbers and occasional bursts of programming that serve to separate the micro-men from the boys.

Today's third book is also titled *The Micro Revolution*. Published by Fontana's Peperbacks at £1.50, it is written by Peter Large, technology correspondent of *The Guardian*. It is a readable mixture of what has happened, what could happen and what might happen, drawing comprehensively (indeed indiscriminately) on the quoted views of many individuals and organizations.

In essence the choice is between straight description, enthusiastic detail and enthusiastic soft speculation. Mr Large's explanation of computer-based newspaper systems deserves the widest possible readership.

One generally agreed point in Britain's continuing debate on the implications for society of microelectronics, as Mr Large points out, is that if we are not prepared to change, then we must be prepared to be materially less well off. There is no chance of any international agreement to regulate the pace of change; we cannot stop the

technological world and get off without harming ourselves in material terms.

Mr Large quotes an American businessman to stress the contrast between the view from either side of the Atlantic: "I can't understand what the European fuss is about. The computer is one cheap chip of silicon is just another chance, another opportunity..."

To the United States, the micro revolution is an opportunity; to Europe (including Britain) it is seen more as a threat. Beyond the agreement that we need to adopt microelectronics as rapidly and widely as possible lies the unresolved argument over jobs—will there be a net gain or a net loss?

Arthur D. Little, the American consultancy, has forecast that microelectronics will produce a net increase of at least one million jobs by 1987 in Britain, France, West Germany and the United States.

Professor Tom Stonier, of Bradford University, has forecast that all Britain's material needs will be supplied by no more than 10 per cent of the labour force by the year 2010. (This does not imply that the other 90 per cent will be out of work—many of them will be, but many more are likely to be busy in the non-information-based service industries.)

Returning to the book-jacket assertions, it is probably true that the world is on the edge of the greatest technological revolution in history. A mysterious force is round.

The danger is that Britain will stay well clear of the edge of this revolution. We seem to be good at buying micro-based television games and to some extent at developing new, micro-based information services. But at modernizing industry in order to compete in world markets...?

Business Diary: Barclays' Bevan Boy • Denzil's tune

thy Bevan takes over n of Barclays Bank nthony Tuke retires e he will also bridge ree generations to eat grandfather, the an.

arclays was formed Quaker banks at the he century, Frank Bevan of Barclay Triton, the net-on clearing agent, rman. But Timothy nfather, father and r were all stock-

anks apart, Bevan has background that fits the top of a clear-School at Eton was a spell in the Welsh the bar exams and working career with.

a traditional boring r I joined Barclays ools Day in 1950," modestly.

through posts in a of towns which in- idon, Preston, Man- ingtonham and Leeds, except for a three y in Cyprus and a hectic nine months l of Bevan's career home front, includ- me with the foreign

art, two of Bevan's history and sailing. er has helped him airmanship, the lat- lave cost him that

re of those overtaken n last year's Fastnet mall class 5 yacht showman managed Ireland. "It was" says Bevan.

Denzil Jacobs will be playing it pianissimo when he addresses the All-Japan Music Congress the week after next, the first Briton to do so.

Jacobs is the managing director of Kemble's, Britain's biggest piano manufacturer, and will be describing the British music-making business to an audience of 700 or so musical instrument makers, many of whom export heavily to this country.

"He told me yesterday: 'There are about 18,000 or 20,000 pianos made in Britain each year, of which about a half are exported. Two out of three pianos sold in this country are made here, and the rest come from East Germany, the United States—and Japan.'"

The British industry, he will tell his Japanese audience, is holding its own against the competition in the home market.



Kemble Pianos' Denzil Jacobs: key speaker.

but only "by running as fast as we can to stay where we are".

Piano makers, who had turned to making aircraft parts during the war, later returned to the trade able to make a good product with their new

knowledge of the latest resins and glues.

They chased the export market as the television eclipsed the piano in British homes, even though they were, sweet home "the British piano makers' theme: they specialize in pianos for the home rather than the concert hall."

He has a foot in both camps, since Kemble is the British agent for Yamaha. This company makes 200,000 pianos a year to his 6,000, but nine out of ten are sold in Japan, whereas Kemble sells three out of ten at home—some are even being exported to Japan.

Of Britain, he says: "The piano is on the way back in British homes, all music-making is. The schools are promoting music, your own paper is, and—I should not say this, but the telly is so die."

Visitors to London who find hotels expensive and the service indifferent may discover soon that there is no room anywhere, according to Robert Tiltcher, of stockbrokers Grieson Grant.

In *The British Hotel Industry* Tiltcher says that London's hotels are squeezed twice over: by lack of suitable sites and by the reluctance of lenders to give terms which recognize the 10-12 per cent yield a good hotel can offer.

What is needed, Tiltcher says, is low capital of at least 25 years as opposed to the 10 years on which institutions are prepared to lend to hotels at present.

The trouble is that unlike the United States there are few hotel management groups here. Prospective leaders therefore are forced to assess the management of every hotel in which they might be interested. (Jordan Surveys, £58).

Norwegians are tickled pink by the country's largest ever bank raid this week in which about £400,000 was snatched. It was bad news for Nordebank, which has not been robbed for more than 120 years. It was even worse news for the police in Drammen near Oslo, where the raid took place. Not only did the robbers get away in a stolen police car, but they did so on a day when half the town's force were away at a conference. Now a dealer in Hondas, one of the many cars used in the getaway, is offering a reward of a free Honda like that used in the raid to anyone providing information leading to the gang's arrest. Blotom

Ross Davies

NOTICE OF ISSUE

ABRIDGED PARTICULARS

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

NORTH SURREY WATER COMPANY

(Incorporated in England on 2nd August, 1983, by the South-West Suburban Water Act, 1983.)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF

£2,000,000

10 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1983

(which will mature for redemption at par on 30th June, 1983.)

Minimum Price of Issue—£100 per £100 Stock

yielding at this price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £14.29 per cent.

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

The preferential dividends on the Stock will be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and no tax will be deducted therefrom. Under the imputation tax system, the associated tax credit at the current rate of advance corporation tax, (37/100 of the distribution) is equal to a rate of 4.27/100 per cent. per annum.

A deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for must accompany each Tender, which must be sent to Deloitte Haskins & Sells, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 207, 122, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for North Surrey Water Stock" so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Wednesday, 28th May, 1980. The balance of the purchase money will be payable on or before Thursday, 28th June, 1980.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from:—

Seymour, Pierce & Co.,
10, Old Jewry, London, EC2R 8EA.

Barclays Bank Limited,
P.O. Box No. 8, 71, High Street, Staines, Middlesex TW18 4PS.

or from the Principal Office of the Company, The Causeway, Staines, Middlesex, TW18 3BX.

BOC

BOC International Ltd
Group results, unaudited, for the
six months to 31 March 1980:

	Six Months to 31.3.80	Six Months to 31.3.79	Year to 30.9.79
Sales	£11.9	£12.4	£12.9
Operating costs	515.6	528.8	1,031.6
Depreciation	100.3	95.3	197.4
	44.6	39.8	77.3
Group share of associated companies' profits less losses	2.7	2.4	4.5
Trading profit	58.4	57.9	124.6
Interest	27.3	25.6	51.9
Profit before tax	31.1	32.3	72.7
Profit after tax	11.6	15.0	28.1
Minority interests	19.5	17.3	44.6
Earnings	3.6	3.3	7.6
Earnings per share	5.91p	5.26p	12.86p
—nil distribution basis			
—net basis (after ACT written off)	4.89p	4.32p	11.39p

If depreciation had been charged on historical cost rather than replacement cost, Group results would have been:

Profit before tax	£18.1m	£16.3m	£34.9m
Earnings per share (net basis)	9.87p	8.33p	17.76p

Current Cost Accounting
The above results are prepared on a modified historical cost basis, in that almost all the Group's fixed assets are now stated at their replacement cost, and depreciation is charged accordingly. For the six months ended 31st March 1980 profits before tax calculated on a full CCA basis (including adjustments for monetary working capital and gearing) would have been £29.2 million.

Condensed balance sheet, unaudited, as at 31 March 1980:

	At 31.3.80	At 30.9.79
Shareholders' funds	£587.0	£516.3
Minority shareholders' interests	68.7	64.0
Deferred tax	11.4	12.0
Long-term liabilities	25.2	24.2
Net borrowings and finance leases	481.2	451.3
	1,173.5	1,067.8
Fixed assets	877.6	808.0
Associated companies and investments	27.4	25.4
Working capital (including bank balances and short-term loans)	268.5	234.4
	1,173.5	1,067.8

Trading Profit
The regional pattern of trading profit is as follows:

	Six Months to 31.3.80	Six Months to 31.3.79	Year to 30.9.79
Europe	£13.3	£13.7	£14.4
Africa	8.2	7.0	14.9
Americas	25.5	26.7	56.1
Asia	0.8	0.3	1.7
Pacific	10.6	9.6	20.5
	58.4	57.9	124.6

Profits Before Tax

In comparison with the corresponding half year of 1979, profit before tax for the six months ended 31 March 1980 was adversely affected by:
i) Extra depreciation of £2.4 million on assets now stated at replacement cost, which were previously stated at original cost;
ii) £1.9 million due to changes in exchange rates;
iii) £1.2 million due to higher interest rates;
but benefited from a reduction in interest of £2.5 million due to lower borrowings.

Interim Dividend

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 2.1p net per share (last year 1.3p) payable on 1st October 1980 to the holders of ordinary shares registered at the close of business on 3rd September 1980.

For further copies of this report write or phone Investor Relations Dept. BOC International Ltd, Hammersmith Way, London W6 9DX. Tel: 01-748 2020.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Signs of returning confidence

There were signs of a return of confidence in the markets yesterday after a strong performance by gilts on the back of the latest surge in sterling. The day started nervously for equities as most of this had been cleared soon after lunch. This in turn allowed several large lines of stock, which had been overhanging the market all week, to be cleared.

Prominent among these was Trafalgar House where 7 million shares changed hands, pushing the share price 1p lower at 68p. Thorn-EMI was another casualty where one leading jobber's failure to find a buyer left over 1 million shares floating about the market, with the share price dropping 2p to 76p. On a smaller scale, First National Finance encountered similar problems but here the price rose 1p to 21p.

However, with most of these shares eventually finding homes, dealers expected a more confident position with one or two selective buyers appearing. But this failed to stop the FT Index sliding 2.0 to 431.6. Jobbers were pleased with yesterday's performance, with gilts where some sizable two-way

business was reported. The strength of sterling, coupled with a favourable make up day from the banks saw prices race ahead across the board. In the long, gains of between £1 to £1 were achieved, while at the shorter end prices closed at the top with rises of about £1.

With ICI reporting today, and several lines of stock about,

Brady Leslie, the engineers, had more than 70 per cent of the work force involved in the engineering dispute and profits slumped. So the shares at 46p yield 15 per cent. But the 1979-80 figures due in a few weeks will not be as bad as many fear because the steel strike meant boomtime for the steel stockist division. The dividend looks safe for the time being.

leading industrials were inevitably subdued. ICI itself remained unchanged at 37p although Unilever, moved against the trend jumping 10p to 42p, with jobbers reporting switching from the N.V. into the Limited following the rise in the pound. Dunlop remained

firm at 73p with Far Eastern buyers continuing to nibble, and jobbers remaining short of stock. Courtaulds was another strong feature, ahead of figures showing a rejection of proposals to cut the dividend. As a result, the shares rose 1p to 72p. But elsewhere the story was more gloomy. GKN fell 7p to 258p, Glaxo 2p to 186p and Fisons 17p, in a thin market, to 267p following a bearish annual meeting.

Shares of Peerless, the Birmingham-based engineering group, made its debut at 105p, a premium of 5p on the issue price.

In addition, dealings in Air Call, the radio paging and deputising service started with more than a 30p premium over the 150p offer price. The shares closed at 178p, putting a value of about £3.5m on the company which trades under Rule 163(2). In another busy session for oils, further institutional buying saw attention focused on the leaders. BP picked up 8p, despite further US selling, with Shell up 8p to 387p and Ultramar up 20p to 354p on

recommended buying. Among the second liners Barmah rose 3p to 208p, Tricentrol 2p to 354p, Lasmo 8p to 648p and Carless Capel 3p to 131p. Oil-related shares also had a firm session with buyers helping IC Gas up 24p to 840p, Int Thomson 5p to 402p and Cawoods 1p better at 189p. On the bid front, Swan Hotels climbed 7p to 43p as Queens Moat, down 1p at 31p, took a 15 per cent stake but in time-

Speculative activity in takeover favourite Anderson Strathclyde came to a head yesterday with the shares rising 7p to 74p. Reports suggest an announcement some time this week with a price of 92p mentioned. But Mr M. S. Sempie of Andersons says "no comment, wait and see".

Profit taking clipped 3p from Ladbroke at 162p following the decision to withdraw completely from the casino market. Profit taking also left Steel Bros 20p off at 145p but general lack of support was responsible for the fall of 10p in Lee Cooper at 230p.

In banks, discount houses enjoyed the first day of favourable trading in quite a long time as fears of further restrictions once the crisis is lifted receded. Union Discount led the way with a 10p rise to 433p, while City Rise 3p to 42p and Jessel Tynbake 4p to 72p.

Equity turnover on May 20, was £33.365m (11,937 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Ladbroke, Ultramar, Shell, National Westminster, Premier Cons, BP, Fisons, GKN, ICI, Maple, Cadbury Schweppes, Carless Capel, Midland Bank, Newman Industries and RTZ.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	£m	date	total
Advance Laundries (F)	30.1 (27.3)	4.4 (3.5)	2.3 (1.76)	2.3 (1.76)	2.5 (2.0)	2.5 (2.0)
Allied Irish Bank (F)	—	40.4 (41.0)	28.1 (28.8)	3.5 (—)	9.7	6.25 (—)
Avon Rubber (I)	81.15 (74.28)	0.78 (0.43)	—	4.0 (4.0)	7.7	—
Bremer Trust (F)	—	—	—	0.95 (1.0)	—	1.95 (—)
BOC Int (I)	616 (624.0)	31 (32.3)	5.9 (5.36)	2.1 (1.9)	3.9	—
Chamblin & Hill (F)	10.0 (8.5)	1.0 (0.75)	1.6 (1.13)	1.5 (1.14)	—	2.6 (2.0)
Chemring (I)	1.8 (1.4)	0.35 (0.23)	3.6 (2.6)	1.8 (1.65)	18.7	—
Deport (F)	194.0 (182.0)	6.36 (5.8)	12.3 (12.98)	3.12 (2.98)	1.7	3.02 (3.24)
Harrogate Grp (I)	44.3 (38.11)	—	23.5 (20.3)	3.58 (3.1)	31.7	3.7 (4.60)
Ldn Atlantic Inv (F)	—	0.88 (0.70)	—	2.75 (2.1)	14.7	4.5 (3.6)
LS Holiday (Bldg) (F)	14.0 (13.4)	0.35 (0.57)	—	—	—	—
Low & Bonar (F)	22.0 (19.8)	1.1 (1.3)	4.7 (3.55)	2.0 (1.95)	—	2.5 (3.47)
Ldn Fru Invest (F)	—	4.1 (3.4)	6.1 (4.86)	3.75 (2.73)	3.7	6.0 (4.75)
Leeds Trust (F)	2.12 (2.14)	0.16 (0.24)	7.10 (5.54)	3.42 (3.41)	—	6.84 (2.94)
Millford Docks (F)	—	0.16 (0.12)	—	2.2 (2.1)	26.9	3.75 (3.19)
Progressive Secs (F)	—	0.12 (0.16)	—	0.5 (0.5)	7.7	—
Redman Hecan (I)	16.7 (14.2)	2.0 (1.8)	15.6 (15.3)	4.3 (—)	25.7	8.5 (8.0)
Silverthorne Grp (I)	21.3 (23.3)	0.25 (0.3)	18.5 (17.17)	1.62 (1.4)	1.7	—
Stonehill Hldgs (F)	2.1 (1.7)	0.04 (0.046)	—	0.25 (0.1)	7.7	—
Toyle & Co (F)	7.8 (6.5)	0.45 (0.38)	18.5 (17.17)	0.65 (0.5)	9.7	—
Unichrome Indst (I)	7.6 (6.6)	0.04 (0.046)	—	0.65 (0.65)	26.6	—
Ths & Lancs Inv (I)	3.8 (4.5)	0.58 (1.15)	—	4.35 (3.47)	25.5	6.0 (—)
Westward TV (I)	3.8 (4.5)	0.58 (1.15)	—	—	—	—
Whitbread (F)	738.4 (659.8)	61.8 (54.3)	21.8 (19.4)	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pension shares. Elsewhere the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown on a gross basis. * = Loss. † = Irish pounds. Pre-tax and earnings are net.

London Intercontinental Trust: Following publication of offer document on behalf of Glasscock to acquire LIT at 14p per share, Factory Buildings announces that it no longer intends to make an offer for LIT.

EEC Commission has no objection to purchase by Pilkington Bros of German flat glass, Flachglas AG, owned by French group BSN-Gervais Danone. It said earlier that plans by Pilkington to buy flat glass producers Flachglas AG in Germany and BSN-Gervais Danone in the Netherlands, both also owned by BSN-Gervais Danone, would have contravened competition rules. But in limiting its acquisition to Flachglas AG, Pilkington would not break these rules. Merger cleared by Monopolies & Mergers Commission.

Wilkinson Match is selling off its "Apollo" range of lighters, designed in a deal worth around £250,000. Buyer is a new company formed jointly by London Trust company and Peter Gervais, deputy chairman of ITR International Time and former managing director of Renwick Group. Mr Peter holds 51 per cent of new company—Apollo Manufacturing—but the bulk of purchase consideration plus some £100,000 of working capital is coming from London Trust.

K Shoes has agreed to acquire the retail trading assets of Bishop Brothers (Portsmouth) for £550,000. Sheffield Refreshment Houses has acquired Roslyn Court Hotel and St Andrews Hotel, both in Sheffield, for £500,000 cash. Purchases have been funded partly by group's own cash resources and partly by bank borrowing. Due to current high cost of borrowing it is not expected that acquisition will make an immediate contribution to group profits.

London & European Group says that Abbott, Binks & Co, a wholly owned subsidiary has purchased for cash safety equipment and protective clothing distribution department of Steady Industrial Distribution. Final purchase price is expected to be about £300,000 subject to final stock valuations. L. & E. Holiday (Bldg) has raised over for year to June 30, £14,03m (£13.4m). Pre-tax loss £356,000 (profit £575,000).

Chamblin & Hill: Turnover for year to March 31 £10.7m (£9.55m). Net profit, £569,000 (£399,000). EPS 16.77p (£11.59p). Dividend 3.71p gross (2.89p).

Unichrome Industries: Turnover for six months to March 31 £7.65m

Briefly

(£5.66m). Pre-tax profit £520,000 (£304,000). EPS 2.05p (0.74p). London Trust (F) Board has decided it is unlikely that group will achieve a repeat of its first-half performance over rest of financial year.

Queen's Meat Houses has acquired 14.58 per cent of Old Swan Hotel (Harrogate). Bulk of 374,500 shares were bought from Prince of Wales Hotel, which has disposed of its entire stake in Old Swan. Discussions are now taking place between the two companies about their future relationship.

Westward Television: Net advertising revenue for half-year to January 31, £3.84m (£4.51m). Group trading profit fell to £284,000 (against £1.15m) before charging Exchange levy of £272,000 (£732,000) and tax of £162,000 (£222,000). ITV strike cost Westward £2m in lost revenue. London Trust (F) Pre-tax revenue for year to March 31 expanded from £3.43m to £4.11m. Total gross dividend raised from 6.9p to 8.5p. Board recommends redesignation of deferred shares as ordinary shares and scrip issue of one new ordinary share for each deferred share.

C. T. Bowring: The proposed acquisition of C. T. Bowring approved by the stockholders of Marsh & McLennan Companies Inc at Marsh & McLennan's annual meeting of stockholders. Marsh & McLennan, domestic furniture manufacturer, reports a 17 per cent increase in trading profits for the year to March 30, 1980, on an increased turnover of 19.1 per cent. Pre-tax profits were £2,04m (£1.81m) and turnover was £21.27m (£17.87m). Total gross dividend raised from 11.4p to 12.1p.

Dunsford & Elliott

The Takeover Panel says that contrary to a report in Wednesday's edition of the Panel's investigation into Dunsford & Elliott's profits forecast, the panel did not make a request to Ldnro to institute legal proceedings, nor would the panel consider such a course.

Reed Stenhouse edges forward

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

Reed Stenhouse, the Canadian-quoted insurance broking arm of Stenhouse Holdings, managed to beat the industry trend by edging profits up from £5.5m to £5.7m in the six months to March 31, despite a £300,000 loss on currency translation.

But profits, attributable to Stenhouse Holdings, which holds just under 54 per cent of the Reed Stenhouse equity, dropped from £4m to £3.4m. This reflects the omission of the just under £1m of profits from the industrial division as a

result of the sale of Caledonian Holdings last year.

Stated earnings per share for Stenhouse Holdings fell from 5.1p to 4.21p. The profits downsizing of the Holdings company was despite a £290,000 change from deficit to a surplus of £160,000 on the expenses—income from reflecting interest earnings on the proceeds of the Caledonian sale.

Stenhouse Holdings' share of Reed Stenhouse's profits amounted to £3.1m against £3.05m last time. Mr Herbert Houghton, chairman of the British holding group, said yesterday that Reed Stenhouse had

managed to beat the industry trend mainly because most of its expenses were incurred overseas.

Profits of many British broking companies have suffered recently because commissions have been earned in foreign currencies, while staff and other costs have been incurred in London. Reed Stenhouse, which places much of its business in domestic overseas markets, employs 5,000 people of which only 1,600 are based in the United Kingdom, with the result the commissions earned and costs incurred are better matched.

Bridon expects poor first half

By Rosemary Unsworth

Mr J. Laird (pictured), chairman of Bridon, told shareholders at the annual general meeting: "In the United Kingdom the effect of the British Steel Corporation strike on wire operations has been very serious and this will mean that group results for the first half of the year will not be encouraging."

"British Ropes, despite being to some extent affected by the steel strike together with its European subsidiaries, is performing satisfactorily, particularly in the area of more specialised products. Overseas subsidiaries and associates gen-

erally are showing an improvement."

"The disposal of our shareholding in Haggie Limited will affect the second half of the year in respect of consolidated profit. This will be mitigated by savings in interest on United Kingdom borrowings until such time as the proceeds from the disposal are reinvested."

"The feature of our business which currently gives cause for particular concern is the generally depressed state of the wire market. On present indications this is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the group's results for the year."

Lanca asks for relisting

By Rosemary Unsworth

Lanca, formerly known as Lancashire Handbag, is applying to the Stock Exchange for a relisting of its shares, which were suspended in 1972. The suspension followed unsuccessful negotiations to acquire two unquoted companies when it was revealed that the company had made losses of £271,000. In 1979, pretax profits fell to £189,000 on £1.9m turnover, against

1978's profits of £202,000. The downturn was caused by problems in the High Wycombe factory which has since been closed. This year's profits are likely to suffer from increased operating costs and a reduction in turnover, but the company is minimising the effect of competition from importers by higher production of quality items. The 1979 dividend was maintained at 3.69p gross.

Bank Rates

AEBN Bank
Barclays Bank
BCCI Bank
Consolidated Crdts
C. Hoare & Co
London Bank
Lloyds Bank
Midland Bank
Nat Westminster
Rothmans
TSB
Williams and Glyn's
* 7 day deposit on £10,000 and under £100,000 15%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-62
The Over-the-Counter Market

1979	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Divid	Yld %
99	60		Airsprung Group	67	—	6.7	10.0
50	26		Armitage & Rhodes	34	—	3.8	11.2
275	185		Bardon Hill	275	—	13.8	5.0
100	78		County Cars Pref	78	—	15.3	19.6
101	63		Deborah Ord	92	—	5.0	5.4
120	88		Frank Horsell	120	—	7.9	6.6
129	98		Frederick Parker	98	—	12.8	13.1
156	102		George Blair	105	—	16.5	15.7
72	45		Jackson Group	72	—	2.2	7.2
153	107		James Burroughs	108	—	7.2	6.7
300	242		Robert Jenkins	290	—	31.3	10.8
232	175		Torday Limited	224	—	14.3	6.4
34	11		Twinlock Ord	14	—	0.8	5.8
80	20		Twinlock 12% ULS	70	—	12.0	17.1
56	23		Unilock Holdings	46	—	2.6	5.6
50	45		Unilock Holdings New	45	—	—	—
99	42		Walter Alexander	90	—	4.4	4.8
208	136		W. S. Yeates	208	—	12.1	5.8

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

MAJEDIE INVESTMENT LIMITED

1980 Interim Results	31.3.80	to
Dividends and interest	£000	
Profit before tax	328	
Taxation	261	
Profit after tax	84	
Assets at 31 March	17,888	
Earnings per share	1.14p	

The increase in dividend income is largely due receipt of an interim dividend from Barlow Hg Limited formed by the merger of several of company's largest investments during 1979.

Catherine Gunn

INVERGORDON DISTILLERS

Extracts from Chairman's Review

● As previously predicted, margins in the second half of the year improved and coupled with increased turnover provided a strong finish to the year with profits before tax of £4.17m an increase of 27% over the annualised profit for last year.

● There was a significant increase in distilling activities including a modest start in the manufacture of neutral alcohol. Blended whisky and single malt whisky sales improved with direct exports up to £3.2m. During the year two of the group's single malt whiskies TAMINAVULIN-GLENLIVET and BRUICHLADICH received gold medals at the International Wine & Spirit Festival. These two malts plus

SCOTS GREY blended Scotch whisky are the focal points of a drive to increase exports.

● A final dividend of 2.5p per share is being recommended making the total distribution 4p for the year compared with 1.84p for the nine months to 31st December 1978.

● In the present economic conditions it is impractical to forecast accurately any short-term results but the Scotch Whisky Industry has demonstrated its capacity for continuous progress of which Invergordon expects to take its full share.

Copies of the accounts are available from the Secretary Invergordon Distillers (Holdings) Limited, Ashley House 181-193 West George St. Glasgow G2 2NL

The 29.9 pc gambit

Waking up to the dawn raiders

Stockmarket raids are all the rage these days, though the lumbering progress this week of Mining Suppliers' pursuit of Laurence Scott shares may have taken the excitement out of the game.

The Department of Trade, the Council for the Securities Industry, and the Stock Exchange are all busy on separate reports that may call for a stop to the practice by the end of the year.

Stockmarket raids are, as Mr Graham Walsh of the Takeover Panel put it, "as old as the hills". The one that sparked off the present controversy was the raid on Consolidated Gold Fields shares in February.

FINANCIAL NEWS

recovery till a group way to ps in ond half

nges in the car market
e sudden. In the first
of the year to February
rtwells Group made pre-
of £1.76m, but in
ond six months it made
£1.11m for a full-year
of £2.86m against £2.25m
r before.

sudden change meant
rs piled up in the show-
at a time when borrowed
was both scarce and
So interest and stock
charges leapt from
10 to £1.09m, preventing
roup from earning the
profit some observers had
for.

group is raising the divi-
16.7 per cent to 5.37p
7.68p gross from earn-
share of 23.5p against

group reports that BL
fell in line with the
average with Ford
rising by 23 per cent.
rcial unit sales advan-
per cent. Motor cycle
use, but caravans marked

cultural division profits
by 6.6 per cent, but
services and fuel oil
tion held their own.
roperty revaluation indi-
net asset value of about
share against 63p, up
he market.

thought that the ruling
s and Barrett families
off would be bidders if
ick together. But the
at that the group is
laced to maximize any
nities that may arise
o be general in meaning
han specific.

wins fight
er Maple

d

CI plans rights issue

alian Consolidated In-
(ACI) plans to make a
ive rights issue.

ssue will involve 25.09m
r AS1 shares at a 60
remium, lifting ACI's
apital to 150.55m from

capital was expanded to
last December by a
our bonus issue and
shares were issued in

Im

has

w Par returns to profit

Par Brothers Inter-
yesterday reported its
racing profit of several
roup pretax net profits
were \$12.4m. Singa-
ter a loss of \$3.8m, in
rofits after tax were
ompared with an after
of \$5m a year earlier.

lvo income higher

reported first quarter
up operating income,
lanned depreciation,
income and expenses,
crows (\$38.8m), up
m crowns in the first
of 1979.

operating income after
depreciation was 389m
compared with 270m
before, while financial
e 13m, against 35m.

uper shipments are be-
up in Baltic ports by

a strike of the Harbour
Workers Union, but one
company spokesman said that as
world demand is high the in-
dustry will not lose money un-
less the strike lasts for months.

The union, not a member of
the Trade Unions Confedera-
tion which signed a nationwide
wages agreement with em-
ployers on May 11, wants more
money in a separate agreement.
There have been no negotia-
tions in this dispute.

DUPORT
GROUP

alien points from the Report and Statement by the Chairman,
Mr Eric C Sayers, for the year ended 31st January, 1980.

Group profits before taxation amounted to £6.56 million compared with
£8.0 million in 1978/79; and it is being recommended that the gross ordinary
dividend is maintained at the same level as for last year.

Demand for engineering quality steels fell back and pressure on margins
increased.

Results of the engineering companies were affected by the engineering dispute
and industrial action at customers' plants.

The domestic products companies benefited from the elimination of losses in
r bedding interests.

Finance charges increased by £1.3 million partly as a result of higher invest-
ment and partly from higher interest rates.

Summary of figures

1980 1979

£'000 £'000

Turnover 193,822 181,325

Profit before taxation 8,563 5,804

Taxation 1,012 1,351

Basic earnings per ordinary share 13.02p 10.57p

Ordinary dividends (amount per share gross) 7.49p 7.49p

Number of employees at year end 7,871 8,180

Whilst we expect greater returns from the investments we have made in recent
rs, the immediate prospects are not good due to the depressed levels of economic
ivity forecast for 1980/81.

A meaningful forecast can be offered until we see the extent to which the market for
steel can recover during the remainder of the year but on the present view it would
be unlikely that the loss arising out of the BSC dispute to the Steel Division can
fully matched by profits in that Division during the rest of the first half of the
r.

Copies of the full Report will be sent to all Shareholders and to Debenture and Loan Stockholders.
Further copies are available from The Secretary, Duport Limited, Duport House,
Edgbaston, Birmingham B16 8JU.

The Duport Group of Companies operations are
steel making, engineering and the manufacture
of durable products for the home.

Gloomy outlook at Redman Heenan

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Angus Murray, chairman
of specialist engineering group
Redman Heenan International,
is not expecting the group's
1980 profits to show much
improvement on last year's
£3.3m pretax profit.

The group's interim results
to March 31 bear the scars of
the engineering strike during
its first quarter. Orders were
poor during the strike and
though they did pick up a
little afterwards, there are
signs of "hesitancy" again now.

The outlook for the engineer-
ing industry remains uninspir-
ing.

The interim pretax profits are
8.4 per cent down at £1.05m,
while turnover shows a much
steeper 22.9 per cent decline
to £18.7m. Group trading pro-
fits were only marginally down
at £1.2m; but interest costs
jumped from £22,000 to
£104,000.

After an extraordinary credit
of £283,000, the attributable
profits have risen to £1.11m,
compared with £836,000 at the
previous year's interim stage.

The gross interim dividend has
gone up from 2.86p to 3.14p,
taking £409,000 of the attrib-
utable profits. The shares fell
4p to 62p.

year credits for relatively rich
buying countries should rise by
0.75 percentage points to 8.5
per cent, intermediate coun-
tries by the same amount to 8
per cent, and relatively poor
countries by 0.25 points to 7.5
per cent.

Rates for credits over five
years are to rise by the same
amounts respectively, but to
8.75 per cent for rich, 8.5 per
cent for intermediate and 7.75
per cent for poor countries.

ECGD to raise rates

By Michael Prest

Minimum interest rates for
financing capital goods sold by
export on credit of two years
or more are to rise from July
1. The new rates, which will
be charged by the Export
Credits Guarantee Department,
have been agreed between
members of the OECD and are
for buyer credits.

The group of countries,
known as the Consensus, agreed
that basic rates on two to five-

Bamfords suspended

Bamfords of Uttoxeter, the
farming machinery concern,
had its stock market listing
temporarily suspended yester-
day morning at the company's
request "pending clarification
of the position." The shares
were 19p. They have come
down this year from 28p, and
at suspension were 1p off the
year's low.

The company is 59 per cent
owned by Frederick H. Burgess,
a public unquoted group which
gained control in March 1977.

Bamford suffered a net loss
of £223,000 in the half year to
June 1979 and passed its
interim dividend. Demand has
dropped and exports to Europe
were hamstrung by the strength
of sterling.

Overseas operations also en-
joyed improved trading, the
company said.

ACI said the profits were
helped by the inclusion of 12
months' trading by the Vulcan
Industries group against nine
months in the previous year.

As reported earlier, ACI
lifted after-tax profit some 42
per cent to £540.6m in the year
to March 31 from £378.6m the
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SIEMENS

Information for Siemens shareholders

Continuance of favourable trends

The favourable trends which were expressed in a strong expansion
of business during the first quarter of the current financial
year continued to prevail during the second quarter. A major
influence in this development was the interest shown by
customers in Germany and abroad in capital equipment to
replace oil-consuming facilities, save energy, and improve pro-
ductivity, and in communication and data processing systems.
Orders for medical engineering products were also up compared
with a year ago. Since there is normally a delay of several
months before any softening of the economy is reflected in
demand for electrical and electronics equipment and systems,
this satisfactory trend in new orders and capacity utilization
can be expected to hold firm for the present.

The value of new orders received during the first half of the cur-
rent financial year, i.e. from October 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980,
was £4,049. This is an increase of 17% over comparable figures
for the preceding year. The contribution of domestic orders to
this total was £1,979, 17% more than a year ago. International
business accounted for £2,070 in new orders, 16% more than in
1978/79. Included among the orders were major contracts for
SF₆ switchgear for Canada and Saudi Arabia, as well as a power
plant for Thailand with four 75-megawatt gas turbine-generator
sets and a 140-megawatt steam turbine, and telephone exchan-
ges for local and long-distance traffic.

In £ m	1/10/78 to 31/3/79	1/10/79 to 31/3/80	Change
Orders received	3,478	4,049	+17%
Domestic business	1,695	1,979	+17%
International business	1,783	2,070	+16%
Capital expenditure and investment	3,070	3,562	+16%
Domestic business	1,413	1,734	+23%
International business	1,657	1,828	+14%
Net income after taxes	9,338	9,615	+3%
Inventory	3,558	3,628	+2%

Sales were 18% higher than for the first half of last year,
reaching £3,562. Turnover in the Federal Republic of Germany
was £1,734, a 23% improvement over last year's volume.

International sales increased 14% to £1,828. The Groups showing
the strongest gains were Communications, Data and Information
Systems, and Components. However, the Electrical Installations
Group and the Medical Engineering Group also increased their
sales by a good 10%.

In thousands	30/9/79	31/3/80	Change
Employees	334	339	+1%
Domestic operations	229	232	+1%
International operations	105	107	+2%

	1/10/78 to 31/3/79	1/10/79 to 31/3/80	Change
Average number of employees in thousands	324	336	+4%
Employment costs in £ m	1,441	1,604	+11%

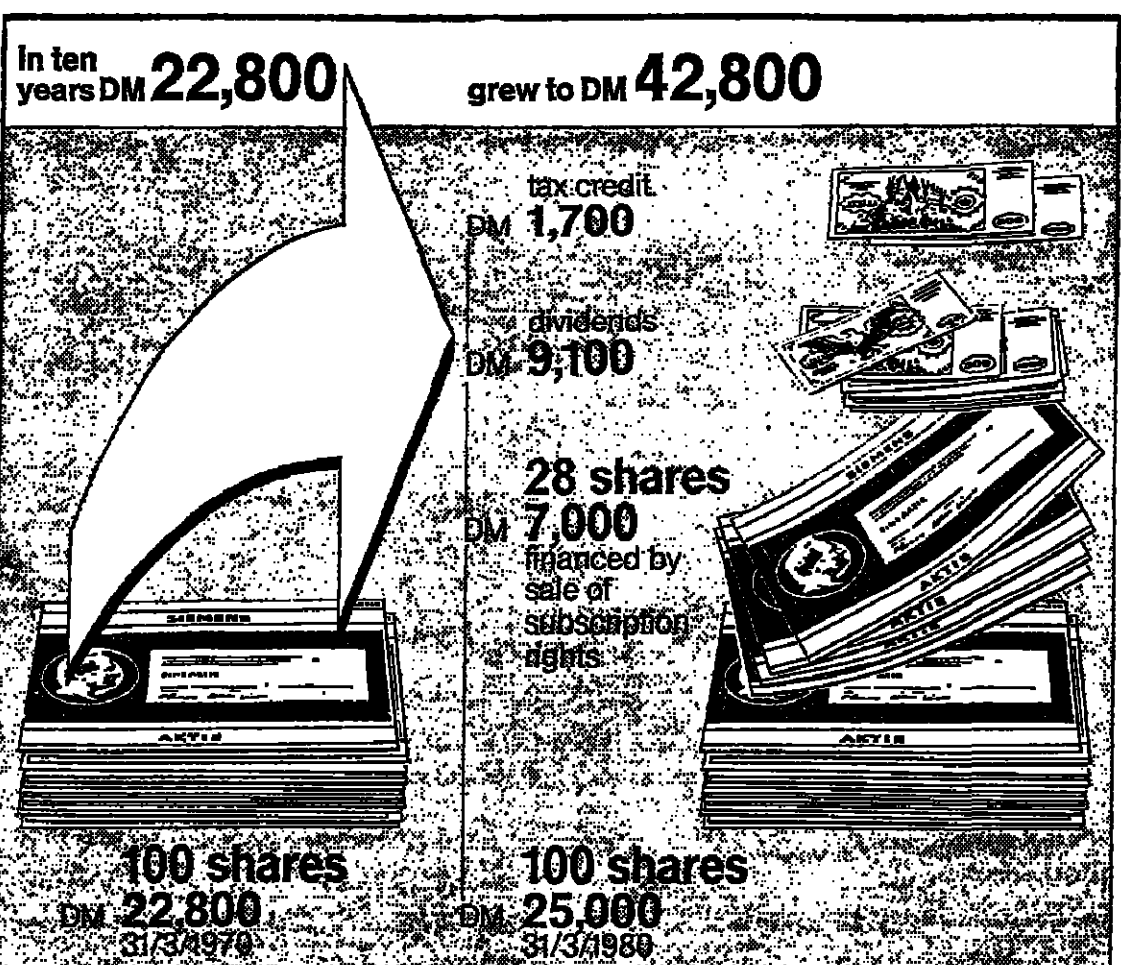
During the first half of the year 5,000 employees were added to
our payrolls - 3,000 in the Federal Republic of Germany and
2,000 abroad, mainly in the U.S. and Brazil. This raised the num-
ber of our employees worldwide to 339,000, 1% more than at
the beginning of the financial year.

In £ m	1/10/78 to 31/3/79	1/10/79 to 31/3/80	Change
Capital expenditure and investment	157	208	+32%
Net income after taxes	88	117	+33%
In % of sales	2.2	2.2	

Capital expenditure and investment was £208 worldwide,
32% more than for the same period last year. These outlays were
invested primarily in fixed assets in the Federal Republic of
Germany. Among our acquisitions abroad was Aerotron Inc.,
a company with 350 employees in Raleigh, North Carolina,
which specializes in electronic mobile radio systems.

Net income after taxes was £77 (vs. £66 last year), which again
represented 2.2% of sales.

*All amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on March 31, 1980:
£1 = DM 4.214.



Siemens shares: a sound investment

In ten years, the value of an
investment in Siemens shares
has nearly doubled. A person
who purchased 100 Siemens
shares at market price on March
31, 1970 today has a total of
DM 42,800 without any invest-
ment of additional funds. This is
so because proceeds from the
sale of a portion of the subscrip-
tion rights on 100 shares were
sufficient to finance the pur-
chase of another 28 Siemens
shares, in addition to which the
shareholder received DM 9,100
in dividends and, if a German
investor, a tax credit of
DM 1,700.

Siemens AG In Great Britain: Siemens Ltd.
Siemens House, Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames,
Middlesex TW16 7HS

Stock Exchange Prices

Strong buying in gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, May 12. Dealings End, May 30. Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 9

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

LET THE GIN BE HIGH & DRY!

Really Dry Gin



Factoring keeps your cash flow flowing.

Alex. Lawrie Factors Limited
London (01-626 0454), Manchester, Coventry, Newcastle, Edinburgh.

1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E			
BRITISH FUNDS															
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1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102
1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118
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1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934



-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

ADVERTISING £5,750

There's no secretarial work involved in this super job working for a top W.I. ad agency, but you'll need spectacular admin. and co-ordinating skills to control the internal management of the group. Your responsibilities include budgeting, buying office fixtures and fittings, dealing with designers and suppliers and generally looking after all the company's administrative needs.

MEDIA ASSISTANT £5,000 PLUS

You'll be assisting the M.D. of this crazy media consultancy based in W.I. So if you've had previous experience in a media dept. you're half way there. Obviously very involved with T.V., radio, press, etc. and dealing with clients at ad agencies and direct. Very responsible and you'll need that sense of humour too!

Please phone Linette Boniface or Kate Lawrence on 493 6456

71 New Bond Street, London W.1

ADPOWER RANDSTAD STAFF CONSULTANTS

adpowerandstad

DO YOU SPEAK ARABIC ? £5,000

If you do, this publishing company based in Kensington is desperate to find you. In return for plum salary you'll need a good ability to administer their busy office, co-ordinating their subscription dept., invoicing system and general correspondence. In fact, it isn't a pressurized job and ideal for someone interested in publishing.

BUSY SEC/P.A. £5,000

Account Director of lively London ad agency needs super Sec/P.A. with good admin skills including accurate, if not speedy, typing and fast s/h. Must be prepared to become involved on exciting mix of accounts and be really efficient admin. person.

PERSONALITY PLUS

Car + £5,000 (to be increased from July)

W.D. & H.O. Wills, Britain's largest tobacco manufacturer, seek a bright, lively person to join our special team, attending Embassy and Lambert & Butler sponsored events. They include show jumping, horse-racing, golf and World Snooker where you will receive our guests and deal with the press; at shows and exhibitions you will promote our products to consumers and trade customers. Training is given and there are also sales career prospects.

We are looking for a self-reliant, friendly personality who can deal with people at all levels. The post is based in London but involves travel throughout the country; allowances and conditions are excellent.

Ring Joanna Kinnear on 01-499-4719 for an application form or write to W.D. & H.O. Wills, 40 Charles Street, Mayfair, London W.1.

WILLS

SECRETARY/COMMITTEE CLERK

To be Personal Assistant to the Director of the London Secretariat serving the 28 New Towns and Clerk to the Organization's Meetings.

The duties include correspondence, travel arrangements, administrative matters, dealing with visitors, preparing agendas and papers and taking minutes. There is scope for Executive initiative. Candidates must have full secretarial skills including good shorthand, typing and audio ability. Salary in the range of £3,150-£5,600, including London weighting; 12 months' vouchers; generous leave.

Applications to: The Secretary, New Towns Association, Glen House, Stag Place, Victoria, London SW1E 5AJ. Telephone 825 1103

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

To MD of International Trading Company required. Based in modern luxury office, close to Tower Bridge, overlooking Thames. An interesting and progressive position for a lively person who is interested in becoming fully involved in Company activities. Excellent salary and luncheon vouchers. Applications in writing for attention of Managing Director to: Shipping and Coal Company Ltd, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 8EJ.

(01-626 6246)

SECRETARY/PA FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR CROYDON

Secretary/P.A. for General factum required for young Managing Director of small, friendly and active shipping company with offices in Croydon. The company is an offshoot of a large commercial shipping group. The candidate should be intelligent, mature and have a sense of humour and be able to accept responsibility and progressively work on own initiative. The job is interesting and can be demanding and a sense of involvement as part of a small team is required. Shipping or trading company experience would be an advantage but not essential.

PLEASE PHONE 01-680 2046 NOW

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION

Applications are invited for position of

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

Applicants must possess a high standard of secretarial skills, have experience of dealing with the public and the ability to work under pressure.

Salary scale (under review) £5,068 to £8,336 pa

Application forms and further details should be obtained from The Canadian High Commission, Personnel Division, Macdonald House, 1 Grosvenor Square, London, W1 (phone 01-629 9492 ext 687) quoting Ref No 80/44/1E. Completed applications including the names and addresses of two referees should be returned not later than Friday, 6th June, 1980.

Secretary for Main Board Director West London (Piccadilly Line) £5,500 plus

A key appointment in a large group with international involvement offering an opportunity to display initiative as well as sound secretarial skills.

Applicants please contact Mrs Brenda Raynsford. Tel: 01-992 3400 Ext 6061.

TOP PA/SECRETARY

REIGATE c. £6,000

To anaging Director of successful company in the Leisure Product Industry. Must be experienced with first class shorthand/typing and organisational skills and educated to "A" level. The appointment would suit an enthusiastic and self-motivated person wishing to further their career in business, handling problems as they arise. Advertising and marketing are all involved.

For further details telephone Mrs. Landsborough, Reigate 49451

P.A. TO M.D. £6,000

The Chairman/Managing Director of a thriving, important advertising agency at Covent Garden needs a mature Personal Assistant. Someone to become thoroughly involved in his job and communicate at all levels. Preferred age 27-40. Good shorthand/typing. Own office.

SENIOR SECRETARIES 01-499 0992: 01-493 5907

JOBS! JOBS! JOBS!

Glorious top jobs of all sorts - all areas - all well paid - all of this world - all waiting for YOU!

Call now, it could be your day. Coffee's ready - welcome!

PERMANENT & TEMPORARY JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

21 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge, S.W.3

From Knightsbridge Tube Station - Sloane Street Exit

01-589 8807/0010

THE recruitment consultants

SECRETARY

Shorthand and audio for partner in firm of chartered surveyors planning consultants based in Westminster. Friendly atmosphere. Good salary, annual bonus. LVs, 18 working days holiday per annum. Any holiday commitments honoured. Immediate start.

For details please phone Mrs Bailey on 01-222 6661.

c. £15,000 TAX FREE NORTH AFRICA

Major int. engineering co. require English/French Bilingual Shorthand secretary and translators for two year contract free accommodation plus generous cost of living allowance. Immediate start. Marlene Lerner Personnel Consultants, 10 Wigmore St., W.1, 627 3822.

PA/Sec Mid 20's for direct or American co W1

Would suit applicant who lives lively atmosphere and meeting people. Good morning and impeccable telephone manner very important. phone Miller & McNish, 328 Regent St., 637 7868 Personnel consultants.

SALES CAREER C. £6,000 CAR

Bored, Frustrated Sec./P.A. Can't use your initiative? If you pride yourself on being smart and believe that hard work should be well rewarded then you could be one of the four people our clients seek.

You would receive: Superb training Good basic salary Company car Attractive incentives Use your initiative now

Ring Harry on 01-637 8461 Parrish Rogers Recruitment

BI-LINGUAL (SPANISH) SEC./P.A.

For small international business firm, French also a plus. Must be responsible and able to organize and manage when required. Excellent future. Telephone 01-626 0476 start £4,500-£5,500

SECRETARY

Good shorthand typing, some experience bookkeeping and office management, preferably 25 or over, Work Stone St. Salary £5,000.

Telephone 235 1453

BILINGUAL SPANISH SECS

Read on...

A very substantial package is offered for total commitment to this Senior Sec. appointment. The hours are long, and the workload can be varied and demanding, but the surrounding area is luxurious and the salary/benefits are commensurate with the status of the job. Spanish and English shorthand essential, as is a perfect command of the English language.

Ring Juliet Hepburn

SENIOR SECRETARIES

01-606 1611

SHIPPING, W.1

Experienced Secretary/PA for International Shipping Company. Excellent typing and shorthand, initiative and confidence required.

Over £5,000

Write: Peninsular Maritime, 92 Brook Street, London, W.1, or phone 01-629 2113.

PR MARKETING c. £5,000

A small expanding company seeks a capable P.A. to run a small and hectic office and to act as a valuable member of the team, plenty of initiative with clients and involvement in an expanding field. Good salary, good organization and have sec. skills. Open to male/female applicants.

Graduate Girls Secretarial 7 PRINCES ST W1

PA £6,000

Prestigious office require secretary for confidential material, must be well grounded, articulate and have good speed. Own office provided, for further details please contact Miss Debble on 01-627 0210, Kensington Personnel Consultants.

ESTATE AGENTS

have vacancy for experienced furnished negotiator.

Ruck and Ruck

581 1741

PA IN CITY

Small Metal Brokers/Merchants. Fin. requires P.A. to M.D. fluent French essential. Spanish/Italian an asset. Salary negotiable. No Agencies. Call 01-626 5147.

AN IMPORTANT AND RESPONSIBLE POSITION

SECRETARY TO SENIOR DIRECTOR

Central London £5,000+

A key appointment to a small lively group with varied interests, offering an opportunity to display initiative as well as sound secretarial skills. Write, please, to Mr D. J. Shaw, United Sterling Group, Sterling House, Heddon Street, W1R 8BP.

AMERICAN LAW OFFICE

Small American Law Office in City near Cannon Street, seeks

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST

The applicant should have good all-round secretarial skills. Training will be given on word processing typewriter and telex. Salary negotiable depending on age and experience, includes 50p LV's per day and annual bonus. Hours 9.15-5.30, holidays 3 weeks increasing to 4 weeks after one year.

Please telephone Mrs Reynolds on 01-236 2401

£5,500-W1

A well known firm of brewers are looking for a versatile secretary who is prepared to work for the Managing Director and the Press Officer as well as helping out in other departments. The job will be varied so you must be calm, have good shorthand and be prepared to turn your hand to anything. Luxury office near Oxford Circus. Free lunches. Age 25 to 35. Please ring 01-437 1126.

Crone Corkill (Recruitment Consultants)

MATURE, RELIABLE SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

required for small company of PROPERTY CONSULTANTS. Accuracy and presentation are more important than speed. Own office and interesting work involving overseas clients. Involvement, initiative and a sense of humour a must. Salary negotiable. Phone 01-626 3348 or 01-626 3349 office hours or 01-626 3348 evenings.

PA SECRETARY

Required for Company Secretary/PA. Salary negotiable for right person with Company Secretarial and Accounting background. Contact Mr Dwyer, 01-499 8776 (no agencies).

SECRETARY

For small property oriented company, situated by Harrods. Responsible person, 25+ with experience and shorthand. Superb office with own office, 9.30-5.30, work. £5,500 per annum. Please phone: 581 2821

INDEPENDENT WINE MERCHANTS

Interesting, varied work for M.D. of small, friendly, family co., for well organized, cheerful and reliable SECRETARY/P.A. with initiative, experience and accurate s/h/nd typing essential. Scope for language use (Fr./Ital./others) - NOT a prerequisite. No smoking at work. £5,000 p.a. to start but good advancement prospects for the right person. Aged 25-40, within easy travelling distance or willing to move eventually, send full c.v. to Robert James Son & Co. Ltd., 75 Aslett Street, SW18, 870 2222.

RIGHT HAND TO PROPERTY MAN

Everyone has heard of this famous W.I. Estate Agents' practice. A deprived Senior Partner - NOT a secretarial position - requires a capable, experienced, mature, and reliable person to help with the day to day running of the business. Salary and conditions to suit. Phone Penny Stevens

WANTED

Persons to sell revolutionary new style of advertising support provided. Only 5 miles a week will provide you good income. Contact Neil Pickford, 100, Strand, W.C.2R, 01-637 283336.

SAL. NEG. TO £6,500 AAE

For sophisticated P.A./Sec. 29-32. Top level appointment (City) offering a great deal of variety and interest. Important social and client contact. Phone Miller and McNish, 328 Regent Street, 637 7868

(Personal Consultants)

SECRETARY

Wandsworth Common. Why waste time travelling? A friendly and humorous P.A. with shorthand and secretarial experience. Salary negotiable. Ring anytime. 01-574 0157

NOELL

A member of the Salzgitler Group
Translation Department

A vacancy occurs for a person with the following qualifications: English mother tongue. Fluent German. Good working knowledge of Spanish. Competent shorthand (English sh.). Duties comprise translation of documents and correspondence, shorthand and occasional interpreting for English speaking visitors. The ability to compose a good business letter in English is essential. The location is the historic Bavarian town of Wuerzburg, and our business is manufacture of heavy steel products; therefore some familiarity with Engineering terms would be helpful. For an applicant meeting these requirements, we offer a generous salary, annual bonus, subsidised canteen, congenial working conditions and two free flights to U.K. p.a. Applications with c.v. and photo in the first instance to: Mr. I. L. Yates, Noell GmbH, Salzgitler (London) Ltd., Gable House, 14-18 Turnham Green Terrace, London W1 4DP.

Medical Administration and Welfare Services

We are a London-based international company and currently have a vacancy for a person who would handle matters of social welfare amongst our overseas and London-based employees. The post is at headquarters working alongside the company nurse. Applicants should have basic nursing qualifications and possess a current driving licence. Experience or training in secretarial skills is also necessary. The applicant appointed must be willing to travel at home and possibly abroad and therefore a flexible approach to working hours is essential. Salary negotiable. Please write with full CV to: The Company Doctor, Tarmac International Ltd, International House, 62-72 Chiffers Street, London W1M 2EL.

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For Directors of small London Management selection consultancy. The rewards include both being the hub around which the company revolves and an excellent salary benefits package. Please contact Nigel Rugman at Management Appointments, Albermarle House, Albermarle Street, London, W1. Tel: 01-499 4879

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seeks a part-time Receptionist to work in luxurious surroundings from 9.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. alongside a full-time receptionist. Ideally between 25 and 35 years, attractive, chic and charming with lots of common sense and preferably some reception experience. We are offering a good salary, generous dress and hair allowance and advertising support provided. Applicants should apply to Rosie Davies on 935 4426

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SENIOR SECRETARIES 01-499 0992: 01-493 5907

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Bright, efficient secretary wanted to work PR manager and assistant in busy corporate department of GKN Group. Interesting varied job. Own office in friendly work atmosphere. Several years' secretarial experience, good knowledge of English, and high working standards are essential. Salary negotiable, depending on age experience. Contributory pension fund, weeks' holiday, generous luncheon vouchers. Please write, giving details of education career, to:-

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Responsible to the Services Coordinator for Palace Properties for the design, installation, and maintenance of domestic water supplies and internal reticulation systems, and to assist in liaison with the Irrigation Engineer, for various systems to irrigate gardens and farms. This includes intake works such as boreholes, wells, and springs, and the design, installation, and maintenance of piping, treatment and distribution.

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He should be a qualified Civil or Water Engineer with membership of the appropriate professional institution. He should have had considerable experience in the operation and maintenance of small water supply and sewage disposal installations. He should be competent to deploy and supervise the work of technicians.

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Responsible to the Chief Design Coordinator of the Central Design Office of the Palace Properties Department for the architectural conception and design of the structures to be erected in the Department of the Diwan of H.M. for Protocol, and for the briefing and supervision of Architects in the Central Design Office in the preparation of design drawings. Also for the briefing of Consultant Architects if designs are carried out externally. His duties include coordination with the client at preliminary design stage to ensure that his requirements are met.

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He should be a qualified Architect, and should have had considerable design experience, and a knowledge of the Arabic style of architecture. He should be competent to control and supervise architect's work.

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Box 1259 F, The Times

Salary R.O. 600 per month (tax free)
Box 1260 F, The Times

1. Duties
The Supervision of major construction projects in the Department of Palace Properties. He will ensure that the works are carried out in accordance with the Drawings and contract documents, and in accordance with the agreed programme of work and cash flow, in a proper workmanlike manner, that plant and equipment is adequate and that materials used are in accordance with the specifications, by testing as necessary. He will be responsible for inspection at substantial completion and at the end of the maintenance period. He will be responsible for the preparation of the interim and final measurement certificates.

2. Qualification and Experience
He will be a Chartered Engineer and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He will have had considerable experience of Resident Engineer duties on Building and Civil Engineering Contracts. He will have a sound knowledge of Building Construction and Building Services. He will be capable of enforcing strict control of works carried out by International Contractors. Previous service overseas will be an advantage. Applicants should be not less than 35 years of age.

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An application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Administrative Officer, 25/27 Adelaide Street, Belfast BT2 8FH, by whom applications must be received not later than 13 June, 1980.

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Academic positions for 1980-1981

Applications are invited for academic positions in the following fields of specialisation.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING:-

Material Science and Air conditioning.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING:-

Theory of Structures; Steel Structures; Concrete Structures; Engineering Mechanics; Highway and Transportation; Environmental Engineering; Construction Management; Soil Mechanics and Foundations.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:-

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING:-

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Relevant Ph.D. and teaching experience required. Practical experience in field of specialisation also highly desirable. Highly competitive salaries, salaries and rank commensurate with experience. Research and consultation opportunities available in many fields at substantial additional compensation. Individual research projects will be considered for funding, as well as attendance, at University expense, at professional conferences at which staff member is a participant. Details upon request. Annual round-trip air transportation for staff member and family. Excess baggage allowance. Generous housing and furniture allowances. End of service bonus of two months' salary for each year of service. Full medical service for staff member and family. Applications and resumes should be submitted to:-

The Dean, Faculty of Engineering,
P.O. Box 9476
BENGHAZI-LIBYA
(Telex No. 40057 UNIGAR-LY)

THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

THE UNIVERSITY OF GARYOUNIS, FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE, BENGHAZI,

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1. ECONOMICS
2. ACCOUNTING
3. BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN THE FOLLOWING FIELDS:
 - A. QUANTITATIVE METHODS
 - B. MARKETING
 - C. ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR
4. STATISTICS
5. MATHEMATICS
6. TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE
7. POLITICAL SCIENCE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

1. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. degree or its equivalent from a recognised university.
2. Experience in university teaching.
3. Applicants must have a mastery of Arabic language (oral and written), except for statistics and English.

BASIC ANNUAL SALARY:

PROFESSOR 5760 L.D.
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One Libyan Dinar (L.D.) is equivalent to approximately \$1.5, or U.S. \$3.33. Housing is provided by the university. Furniture allowance is 1/6 of annual basic salary given at the beginning of work for married members accompanied by their families. 1/12 of annual basic salary for single members. Round trip air tickets from the place of recruitment to Benghazi are given to the staff member, spouse and up to four children at the beginning and end of contract.

In addition a baggage ticket of up to 25 per cent of the price of air ticket. Leave travel tickets to the place of recruitment for the staff member and his family are given every year.

The university provides free medical treatment. Please write to:-

DR FARAHAT SALEH SHERNANNA
SECRETARY OF THE POPULAR COMMITTEE
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE
P.O. BOX 1308
GARYOUNIS UNIVERSITY
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We do not underestimate the importance of this post and offer a salary in the region of £5,000, pension scheme, sickness pay and good holidays. So, if you feel you have the necessary maturity and an intelligent appreciation of the wide range of activities associated with a famous college, we would like to hear from you.

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King's College, Cambridge

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Invites applicants to teach in the following fields:

1. Animal production.
2. Agriculture economics and extension.
3. Plant production.
4. Soil and irrigation.
5. Plant protection.
6. Food science.
7. Farm machinery.
8. Natural resources.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

1. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. degree or its equivalent from a recognised university.
2. Experience in university teaching.

BASIC ANNUAL SALARY:

PROFESSOR 5760 L.D.; Associate Professor 5040 L.D.; Assistant Professor 4580 L.D.; Lecturer 4180 L.D.; Assistant Lecturer 3510 L.D.

One Libyan Dinar (L.D.) is equivalent to approximately \$1.5, or U.S. \$3.33. Housing is provided by the university. Furniture allowance is 1/6 of annual basic salary given at the beginning of work for married members accompanied by their families. 1/12 of annual basic salary for single members. Round trip air tickets from the place of recruitment to Benghazi are given to the staff member, spouse and up to four children at the beginning and end of contract.

In addition a baggage ticket of up to 25 per cent of the price of air ticket. Leave travel tickets to the place of recruitment for the staff member and his family are given every year.

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A good educated, well experienced salesperson with a background in jewellery or a related field is required for a leading London jeweller. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of high quality jewellery to a discerning clientele. Experience in sales and customer service is essential. Salary commensurate with experience and ability to produce sales. Please write in confidence to The Personnel Director, Sea-Trade Academy, 90 Hills Rd., Cambridge CB2 1TL or phone 0223 353451.

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Company based in Cambridge with world-wide affiliates, seeking experienced marketing executive to oversee marketing functions and to sell its educational programmes held both in UK and abroad. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of educational programmes to a discerning clientele. Experience in sales and customer service is essential. Salary commensurate with experience and ability to produce sales. Please write in confidence to The Personnel Director, Sea-Trade Academy, 90 Hills Rd., Cambridge CB2 1TL or phone 0223 353451.

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- (1) Animal Physiology, preferably experience in teaching Endocrinology Molecular Biology.
- (2) Animal Parasitology, preferably experience in teaching Invertebrate Zoology.

GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

- (1) Petrology of igneous and Metamorphic rocks.
- (2) Mineralogy and Crystallography
- (3) Petroleum Geology
- (4) Palaeogeology
- (5) Geophysics
- (6) Geological Mapping and field methods in Geology.

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

- (1) Solid State Physics: theoretical (Specialization Band theory), Experimental (with experience in Solar energy) and Material Sciences (with experience in Electrical Mechanical Properties of Solids, Crystal Growth, X-ray Crystallography).
- (2) Electronics: Circuits, Semi-Conductor devices.
- (3) Atomic and Molecular Physics: Spectroscopy.
- (4) Nuclear Physics: Experimental (with some experience in nuclear instrumentation).
- (5) Theoretical Physics: General relativity, Cosmology.

ASTRONOMY DEPARTMENT

- (1) Astrophysics
- (2) Radio Astronomy
- (3) General astronomy.

MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

- (1) Pure mathematics
- (2) Applied Mathematics
- (3) Statistics

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

- (1) Organic Chemistry
- (2) Inorganic Chemistry
- (3) Physical Chemistry
- (4) Analytical Chemistry
- (5) Biochemistry

BOTANY DEPARTMENT

- (1) Microbiology
- (2) Virology
- (3) Taxonomy

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

1. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. degree or its equivalent from a recognised university.
2. Experience in university teaching.

BASIC ANNUAL SALARY:

Professor 5760 L.D.; Associate Professor 5040 L.D.; Assistant Professor 4580 L.D.; Lecturer 4180 L.D.; Assistant Lecturer 3510 L.D.

One Libyan Dinar (L.D.) is equivalent to approximately \$1.5, or U.S. \$3.33. Housing is provided by the university. Furniture allowance is 1/6 of annual basic salary given at the beginning of work for married members accompanied by their families. 1/12 of annual basic salary for single members. Round trip air tickets from the place of recruitment to Benghazi are given to the staff member, spouse and up to four children at the beginning and end of contract.

In addition a baggage ticket of up to 25 per cent of the price of air ticket. Leave travel tickets to the place of recruitment for the staff member and his family are given every year.

The university provides free medical treatment. Please write to:-

THE SECRETARY OF THE POPULAR COMMITTEE, FACULTY OF SCIENCE, P.O. BOX 9480, GARYOUNIS UNIVERSITY, BENGHAZI, THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE OF TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA

Invites Applications for the Position of

ARCHAEOLOGIST, (PORT ARTHUR) and ASSISTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Port Arthur was a notorious Australian convict settlement between 1830 and 1877. The site is now under the management of the National Parks and Wildlife Service of Tasmania, and has become a major tourist destination area. Because of the national significance of this historic site the Australian Government has undertaken to provide considerable sums for its conservation and presentation. Two appointments are now offered for the conduct of the archaeological research necessary as part of the total project.

Appointments are for a period of one year, but may be extended for a further six years.

Archaeologist Duties: The appointee would be required to develop and implement a research programme at Port Arthur in liaison with staff and consultants including architects, planners and engineers also engaged on the conservation project.

Qualifications: The appointee must have experience in all facets of archaeological excavation techniques and show evidence of being able to undertake these to the highest standards. Experience in pre and post-excavation research is essential.

Whilst a degree in a relevant subject is desirable, lack of tertiary qualifications would not preclude the appointment of a candidate with exceptional field and research experience.

Salary: \$A16,000 - \$A20,000 (negotiable) Assistant Archaeologist Duties: The appointee would be required to assist the Archaeologist as required.

Qualifications: Wide experience in excavation and related duties necessary. A degree in Archaeology or a related field is desirable. Salary: \$A11,000 - \$A16,000 (negotiable) Applications should be forwarded together with curriculum vitae, excavation experience, academic qualifications, details of publications and names of two referees to: The Director, National Parks and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 210, Sandy Bay, Tasmania, Australia, 7005, by 1st June, 1980.

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Person required to supervise and assist with the running of the shooting lodge. The lodge is situated in a beautiful area and offers excellent facilities for shooting and accommodation. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the lodge and for ensuring that all guests are satisfied with their stay. Salary commensurate with experience and ability to produce sales. Please write in confidence to The Personnel Director, Sea-Trade Academy, 90 Hills Rd., Cambridge CB2 1TL or phone 0223 353451.

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A TRAINEE Chartered accountant, £2,000 plus bonus and 2 weeks holiday. Excellent all round training available with well-established medium-sized City of London practice. Please write to: The Personnel Director, Sea-Trade Academy, 90 Hills Rd., Cambridge CB2 1TL or phone 0223 353451.

Persons with biochemical, pharmaceutical experience and interest in research in the field of drug metabolism. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the laboratory and for ensuring that all research is carried out to the highest standards. Salary commensurate with experience and ability to produce sales. Please write in confidence to The Personnel Director, Sea-Trade Academy, 90 Hills Rd., Cambridge CB2 1TL or phone 0223 353451.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Nuffield College, Oxford

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

IN MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

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